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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Bostonian Society

and Report

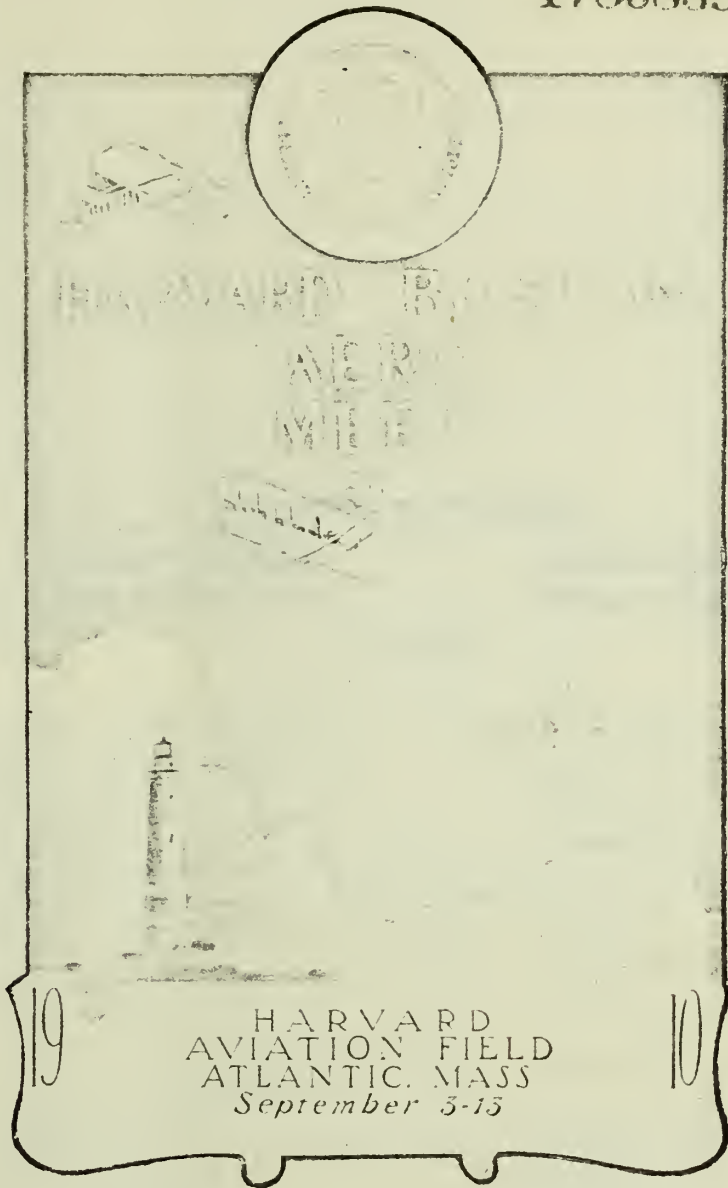
OF THE

Annual Meeting, January 15, 1946



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXLVI

1780839



THE POSTER OF THE AERO MEET OF 1910

Collections Bostonian Society

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

WARREN S. KILBURN

THE CLERK

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In Memoriam

Thomas Goddard Frothingham, A. M. (Hon. Tufts) was born in Boston in 1865 and died there in 1945. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and was a captain in the United States Army during World War I. While he remained a captain in the United States Reserves, he became much interested in naval affairs.

His "True Account of the Battle of Jutland" occasioned corrections in British official records and called attention to him as an author. Then at the request of the United States Navy he wrote the "Naval History of the World War" in three volumes. His latest publications were "The American Reinforcement in the World War" and "Washington, Commander in Chief."

Captain Frothingham was a member of many historical organizations. An appreciation of his services to the Bostonian Society was voiced at the time of his retirement in 1945, and was printed in the Proceedings of that year.



Courtesy Mrs. Thomas G. Frothingham

THOMAS GODDARD FROTHINGHAM
Director of the Bostonian Society
1930-1944

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1946

OFFICERS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
FRANCIS E. SMITH
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
HERMANN F. CLARKE
RALPH M. EASTMAN
ALLAN FORBES

Custodians

JOHN G. WELD

WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN

ERNEST D. SPROUL

COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
 AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
 FRANCIS E. SMITH
 HERMANN F. CLARKE

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
 ELLERTON J. BREHAUT
 WILFRED J. DOYLE
 CHARLES J. FOX

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
 ELLERTON J. BREHAUT

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED
 SUMNER H. BABCOCK

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

ALLAN FORBES

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
 JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

RALPH M. EASTMAN
 WARREN S. KILBURN

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

RALPH M. EASTMAN
 ALLAN FORBES
 CHARLES H. TAYLOR

WILLIAM L. ALLEN
 JAMES V. TONER
 FREDERICK W. BLISS

ALLYN B. MCINTIRE
 THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

HERMANN F. CLARKE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE CLERK

ANNUAL MEETING

The 65th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society, of which due notice had been given was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 15, 1946, at 2:30 p.m. with President Guild presiding.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved.

The usual annual reports were then presented. These consisted of that of the Directors, read by the President, of the Clerk, read by the Clerk, of the Treasurer, read by the Treasurer, of the Finance Committee, read by the Chairman, Mr. Guild, of the Committee on the Rooms, read by the Clerk, and the Librarian, read by the Acting Librarian, Mr. Bruce.

All these reports were duly accepted.

Announcement of the death of one Life Member, Mr. Thomas Barbour was then made and also of the election of two Life Members, Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman and Mr. Joseph C. Gora, and of one Annual Member, Mr. Harold Wald.

Mr. Borden Covell, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then presented the following report: "We, the members appointed to serve as the Nominating Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society to be held January 15, 1946, present this report placing in nomination the following: Clerk, James L. Bruce, Treasurer, Francis E. Smith, Directors, Courtenay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Hermann F. Clarke, Ralph M. Eastman, Allan Forbes, Charles H. Taylor." Signed: "Gertrude Cole, William Norris Magoun, George G. Wolkins, Freeman Hinckley, Borden Covell, Chairman."

This report was duly accepted and a call made for other nominations but none were offered.

Voted, unanimously, that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee, and on his so doing, they were declared the duly elected officers for the current year.

Voted that the reports made at this meeting together with other proceedings and such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable be put in printed form for distribution to members.

The meeting then became one in commemoration of John Hancock, first Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution, who was inaugurated in the room where the meeting was being held.

The Hon. Guy W. Cox, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, presented to the Society on behalf of his company, a copy by Mr. James M. Carpenter, of the portrait of John Hancock which had been painted by John Singleton Copley in 1765.

Mr. Cox said in the course of his remarks that the history of John Hancock had been picked out among others by writers for debunking purposes. In this case they may have gotten further than in some others because John Hancock had no direct descendents to uphold his good name. The chief score they have against him was his activity as Treasurer of Harvard College; yet, the fact remains, that Hancock was a wealthy man and the college could have reimbursed itself if there had been sufficient foundation for so doing.

The speaker said that for his part he was willing to rest his opinion of John Hancock on a number of undisputed facts. 1. He was a conspicuous and popular man of his day. 2. He was an educated man who was honored by the degree of L L D. 3. He was elected Governor on

one occasion by 11,200 out of a possible 12,000 votes. 4. He was many times elected Governor and held that office at the time of his death. 5. He had served as the President of the Continental Congress.

President Guild accepted the portrait on behalf of the Society and added further comments on the life of Hancock.

Meeting adjourned at 3:25 P.M.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Board of Directors is pleased to report that the long overdue renovation of our rooms in the Old State House is now practically an accomplished fact. This includes the painting of the walls, the whitening of the ceilings and the rearrangement of our mural displays. These matters come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Rooms and we shall leave it to the report of that committee to tell the story.

The eight meetings of the Board as specified in the By-Laws were all held and due attention given to those things which were needed to promote the welfare of the Society.

Last year we cited the fact that the number of new members added was larger than it had been for several years, an addition of 93. This year we can record an equal number and such continued interest should be a source of satisfaction to all of us.

There have been added 29 Life Members and 64 Annual. We have lost 24 Life Members, leaving a net gain of 5, and 27 Annual, leaving a net gain of 37. This

is a total net gain of 42 members during the past year. Our membership list on Dec. 31, 1945, stood as follows:

Life	493
Annual	449
<hr/>	
Total	942

As you will learn from the Treasurer's report the Society has prospered financially as well as otherwise. We have lived within our budget and promptly paid all bills when due.

There has been a movement to place four tablets on the Bunker Hill Monument, commemorating the services of the citizens of Charlestown who took part in the Revolutionary, the Civil, and the two World Wars. This action appealed to your Directors as a departure from the purpose for which the monument was erected and for which it has stood a hundred years; therefore, they have joined with those who are protesting against the use of it in any such way.

This is in line with one of the stated purposes of our Society, viz: the preservation of the antiquities of Boston, and, as we are able, we give aid to that end, but we cannot heed many of the calls that come to us to save old landmarks which are falling in the way of what is called progress. While we are sympathetic toward the preservation of those which have historic significance, about the only thing that will save them is money, which is not available to us in needed amounts. The preservation of buildings, other than the Old State House, does not come within our province though some would try to persuade themselves and us that it does.

Respectfully submitted,

COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

One of the duties of your Clerk, under our By-laws,

is that of caring for the property of the Society. During the past year, this duty has risen to first place and almost made his other duties of small importance. The possessions of the Society have literally been moved from the attic to the basement and back again. However, that is a story best told in the report of the Committee on the Rooms, which the Clerk also writes, and so further mention will not be made in this report.

When you realize that a change in the location of any article means a change in the index files or else the item cannot easily be found for an inquirer, you will see that your Clerk has been busy in the past year in making work for himself in the coming year.

The usual eight meetings of the Society have been held and were fairly well attended. The subjects of lectures were not strictly about Boston but related to things in which the people of our city were interested. The speakers generally have platform standing and command substantial admission fees, though they have been given free to our members and their guests.

The dates and subjects follow:

January 16: Annual Meeting: "The Boston Marine Society" by Capt. Harold C. Colbeth.

February 20: "American Quakers in Europe" by Dr. Khalil Totah.

March 20: "The Greatness of Washington" by Dr. William Wallace Rose.

April 17: "Sketches from Dickens" by Mr. Edward F. Payne.

May 15: "The Polish Problem and World Security" by Dr. Thaddeus Raczynski.

October 16: "The American Scene Today" by Dr. Hiram Gruber Woolf.

Nov. 20: "Industrial Relations" by Prof. Richard P. Doherty.

December 18: "Boston and Aviation" by one of our Directors, Mr. Ralph M. Eastman.

The attendance at the Old State House has increased slightly over last year being 22,515 as compared with 22,064 of 1944: During the past year there was a falling off in the early part and an increase in the last part due possibly to the feeling that travel was less restricted. Service men and women were the most interested visitors.

The sale of souvenirs has decreased largely due to the fact that we have been unable to secure some of our most important items, such as post cards, owing to trade restrictions.

Edmund A. Blondin, of the Roslindale High School, was reader of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House for 1945, following a well established custom in the celebration of Independence Day. The balcony Christmas Carols on Christmas Eve were played as usual by musicians of the band of the Independent Corps of Cadets. The players this time being Bert Price, Anthony Verrico, Tony Porciello and Gene Gilmore.

Perhaps, the oft given invitation should be again repeated: we are always glad to have visitors at the Old State House, and all of us will endeavor to make their call worth while.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gift	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Alice E. Sias Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,432.14
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	25,000 00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	4,273 34

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY **STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS** **CURRENT ACCOUNT** **YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1945**

Cash balance, January 1, 1945	\$3,495.63	
Less: Taxes withheld from salaries, remitted in January, 1945	123.05	
	<u>\$ 3,372.58</u>	
Receipts:		
418 Yearly dues	\$2,090.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500.00	
Income from Permanent Fund Investments ..	6,484.76	
Income from Norcross Fund	991.66	
Income from Cruft Fund	50.00	
Income from Bancroft Fund	37.35	
Income from Minns Fund	823.01	
Income from Stockford Fund	190.00	
Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	36.62	
Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	479.50	
Contributions	750.00	
Marine Museum	500.00	
	<u>\$13,933.10</u>	
Total Cash to be Accounted for	<u>\$17,305.68</u>	
Disbursements:		
Salaries	\$6,615.07	
Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.	1,684.23	
Committee on rooms	300.00	
City of Boston, rent for 1943, 1944, 1945 ..	306.00	
Insurance	119.60	
Upkeep	140.05	
Exhibits expense	210.30	
Library	69.97	
Souvenirs, maps, prints, etc.	74.12	
Marine Museum	1,099.22	
Cleaning and restoring pictures	735.00	
Miscellaneous	398.63	
Transferred to Permanent Fund		\$11,896.92
Cash balance, December 31, 1945		3,247.01
Less: Taxes withheld from salaries remitted in January, 1946		2,161.75
		<u>\$17,305.68</u>

STATEMENTS OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS **PERMANENT FUND AND OTHER FUNDS*** **YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1945** **PERMANENT FUND**

Cash balance, January 1, 1945	\$ 722.43	
Receipts:		
Twenty-seven life memberships	\$ 810.00	
Proceeds of sale or disposal of securities	26,730.00	
Transfer from Current fund	3,247.01	
	<u>30,787.01</u>	
Total Cash to be Accounted for	<u>\$31,509.44</u>	
Disbursements:		
Cost of securities purchased,		\$31,674.92
Overinvestment of Cash (December 31, 1945)		D165.48
Total Cash accounted for		<u>\$31,509.44</u>

*Not including Marine Museum, which follows Other Funds at Page 20

PERMANENT FUND

BONDS

		BONDS			
\$		American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv.	Maturity		
2,000	400	American Tobacco Co., Deb., 3s	Sept. 1, 1956		
2,000		Baltimore & Ohio (S.Western Div.), 1st Mgt., 3½s	April 15, 1962		
1,300		Boston & Maine RR 1st Mgt., 4s	July 1, 1950		
3,000		Boston & Maine RR Income Mgt., 4½s	July 1, 1960		
4,000		Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., Deb., 5s	Jan. 15, 1965		
2,000		Gaithua Power Co., 1st, 3½s Ser. "A"	April 1, 1961		
3,000		Iowa Southern Utilities Co., Deb., 4½s	Dec. 1, 1965		
5,000		Missouri-Pacific RR, 1st Ref., 3½s	March 1, 1975		
2,000		Montana Power Co., 1st Mgt., 4s	Dec. 1, 1975		
4,000		N.Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ref. 4½s Ser. "C"	Sept. 1, 1957		
2,000		North Penn. Gas Co., 1st Mgt., 5½s	May 1, 1970		
5,000		Northwestern Public Service Co., 1st Mgt., 4s	June 1, 1965		
2,000		Pennsylvania RR Gen'l. Mgt., 4½s	June 1, 1961		
4,000		Philadelphia Co., Coll. Tr., 4½s	July 1, 1961		
3,000		Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st Mgt., 4½s	Dec. 1, 1972		
5,000		Scranton Gas & Water Co., 1st Mgt., 4½s	March 1, 1958		
2,000		Southern California Edison Co., 1st & Ref., 3s	Sept. 1, 1966		
6,000		Southern Pacific RR 1st Ref., 4s	Jan. 1, 1955		
5,000		Texas Electric Service Co., 1st Mgt., 5s	July 1, 1960		
5,000		Texas Public Service Co., 1st Mgt., 5s	Jan. 1, 1961		
1,000		United States Treasury 2½s	Dec. 15, 1949/51		
1,000		United States Treasury 2½s	Dec. 15, 1963/68		
4,000		United States Treasury, Ser. "G", 2½s	Jan. 1, 1955		
2,000		United States Treasury, Ser. "G", 2½s	April 1, 1955		
2,000		United States Treasury, Ser. "G", 2½s	Sept. 1, 1955		
1,000		United States Treasury, Ser. "G", 2½s	Nov. 1, 1944		
3,000		Western Maryland Ry., 1st Mgt., 4s	Dec. 1, 1952		
5,000		York Railways Co., 1st Mgt., 5s	Dec. 1, 1947		
30 shs.		American Telephone & Telegraph Co.			
100 "		Atchafalpa Topenka & Santa Fe Ry. common			
12 "		Christiana Securities Corp. common			
120 "		Consolidated Natural Gas Co. common			
250 "		International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. common			
150 "		Pullman, Inc.			
150 "		Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey common			
150 "		Tidewater Associated Oil Co., \$4.50 preferred			

OTHER FUNDS
including:

Grenville H. Norcross Fund
George T. Cruft Fund
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund

Cash balance, January 1, 1945:

George T. Cruft Fund\$ 29.48
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund 2,432.14
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund 1,024.74
Hugh J. Stockford Fund 262.03
\$ 3,748.39

Receipts:

Grenville H. Norcross Fund:

Proceeds on disposal of securities\$10,293.97
Interest on bonds 639.23
Dividends on stocks 464.50
\$11,397.70

George T. Cruft Fund:

Interest on bond 50.00
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund:
Interest on deposit, Bank\$ 15.30
Franklin Savings Bank 22.25
Dividends on stock 37.55

Thomas Minns Fund:

Proceeds on disposal of securities\$ 5,325.00
Interest on bonds 825.28
Dividends on stock 20.00
6,170.28

Hugh J. Stockford Fund:

Interest on bonds\$ 85.00
Dividends on stock 105.00
190.00

James Lyman Whitney Library Fund:

New England Trust Company, as Trustee\$ 76.74
Interest on deposit, Franklin Savings Bank 36.62
113.36

17,958.89

Total Cash to be accounted for\$21,707.28

Thomas Minns Fund
Hugh J. Stockford Fund
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund

Disbursements:

Purchase of securities
Grenville H. Norcross Fund ..\$10,098.71
Thomas Minns Fund 5,347.27
\$15,445.98

Accrued interest paid on purchase of bonds—Grenville H. Norcross Fund .. 112.07

Transferred to Current Account:
Interest and dividends (net) 2,128.84
\$17,686.89

Cash balance—December 31, 1945

Grenville H. Norcross Fund\$ 195.26
George T. Cruft Fund 29.48
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund 2,508.98
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund 1,024.74
Hugh J. Stockford Fund 262.03
\$ 4,020.39

Total Cash accounted for\$21,707.28

OTHER FUNDS (Continued)

The investments of the above funds are as follows:

The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:—

\$4,000 Allied Stores, Deb., 4½s, due August 1, 1951.	15 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
2,000 Consolidated Oil Corp., Conv. Deb., 3½s, due June 1, 1951.	50 " Consolidated Natural Gas common.
2,000 Gaineau Power Co. 1st 3½s, Series "A", due April 1, 1969.	50 " First National Bank of Boston
3,000 Montana Power Co., 1st & Ref. 3½s, due Dec. 1, 1966.	65 " General Electric Company
3,000 Montana Power Co., 1st Mtge., 3s, due April 1, 1953.	30 " Insurance Company of North America

The Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund is invested in the following securities:—

3 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock
1 share First National Bank of Boston stock

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following securities:—

\$2,000 Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & Ref. 4½s, due Dec. 1, 1972
20 shs. Consolidated Natural Gas common
13 " United Aircraft Corp. \$5 preferred

The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:

\$1,000 Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. deb. 5% bond, due January 15, 1961
--

The Thomas Minns Fund is invested in the following securities:—

\$5,000 Province of Quebec 3s, due July 15, 1955
5,000 Iowa Public Service Co. 1st Mtge 3½s, due August 1, 1969
5,000 Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge 3½s, due August 1, 1969
5,000 U. S. Treasury 2½s, due 1966/71
5,000 Washington Water Power Co. 1st Mtge 3½s, due June 1, 1964
10 shs. Consolidated Natural Gas common

1944	Dr.	MARINE MUSEUM	1944	Cr.
Jan. 27	1	To Cash on hand (Home Savings Bank)	266.65	
		To 20% dividend received from Liberty Mutual		
		Ins. Co.	1.99	
Dec. 31	31	To total dues received during 1944	355.00	
		To gift received with which to buy model of ship		
		"Lagoda"	200.00	
		To interest on deposits received for year, 1944..	4.99	
31		To contribution from Bostonian Society to pay		
31		balance of 1944 "Expenses a/c" of Marine		
		Museum	680.30	
			<u>\$1,508.93</u>	
		By total payments for the year for "Custodian		
		a/c", et al, (including the \$600 turned over,		
		May 11, 1944, to the Bostonian Society, cover-		
		ing advances made by Bostonian Society) ...\$		918.00
		By 1944 tax a/c Salaries paid		31.30
		By 1944 payments to Boston Edison Co.		132.99
		By payment for model of whale ship "Lagoda"		200.00
		Cash on hand (Home Savings Bank)		226.64
			<u>\$1,508.93</u>	

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

January 15, 1946

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, are making an audit of the books and have inspected the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. will be on file in the Clerk's office open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

For years it has been recognized that some day a complete change in the embellishment of our rooms must of necessity be made. The Society as time went on, has acquired many pictures as well as other items and it has always been felt that so far as possible everything should be displayed. This desire to "show goods" has many fine qualities but it has also one bad feature.

The practice meant that eventually all available wall space would be put into use and that is the situation with which we have been lately confronted. Many visitors got the sense, and rightly so, that we were overcrowded, and were confused as to what they should see. All this interfered with their pleasure and altogether the condi-

tion called for a change. Some of our members were wedded to the past manner of display and to tear everything down and build anew according to a different principle seemed as if we were joining the iconoclasts. The result, however has more than justified the venture.

The first break came when the City of Boston, spurred by some historians, undertook to restore the Council Chamber as closely as possible to the period just prior to the Revolution. Modern radiators were concealed, leaving fire places much in evidence; wider boards were used in the floor; molding in keeping with provincial days was put in and the whole room brightened up with a fresh coat of paint.

Then came the choice of pictures, not just pictures but ones of historic significance that had a rightful place in the room. We have a few such and others are in the process of acquisition. The result is and will be that a few well selected portraits will adorn the walls, giving the visitor the sense of being among notables of the past and a little imagination will draw up for him scenes of those stirring Revolutionary times.

No change in the interior structure has been made other than in the Council Chamber but the entire building inside and out has been repainted. This opened the way to the much needed change — that of overcoming the crowded condition, before mentioned.

In Representatives Hall the policy of the Council Chamber has been followed. A few, we hope, well chosen pictures, have been put up and it is our hope that portraits of John Adams who made the first draft of our state constitution and of James Bowdoin who presided in this room where it was adopted and sent to the people, may be added by gift or purchase.

Distinction has also been given the four rotunda rooms. One is devoted to showing our John Hancock mementoes. Another might be called our military room as it contains

pictures and relics of some of Boston's many military organizations. A third is used to display pictures of events such as the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party; portraits such as Revere, Garrison, Phillips and divines. The fourth continues Boston's notables with engravings of scenes in which they took part, and also some of the old shop signs and other relics.

In the marine room the same thinning out process has been followed, as well as in the other first floor rooms. The effect has been to give prominence to the things of general interest rather than to things of family or other special interests.

These various changes do not mean a discarding of the things removed. They will all be carefully catalogued and filed away so as to be quickly available when there is a call for them.

There have been some additions to our collections. Possibly two call for special mention. By the will of George Browning Spurr we have been given the chair of John Phillips which he used as first Mayor of Boston. Also, Mrs. Philip Greeley has given us for our marine room a bowl which was made from a reflector of the first Minot's Light which was destroyed in the gale of April, 1851. A complete list of these additions follows this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1945

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Albree, G. Norman	Boston Fire Relics Naval Instrument Embroidery	Tacks, Spools, Lock, Ornament Sextant Two Samplers

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Bonney, Dr. Dorothy G.	Pass	Boston Fire, 1872
Boston Globe	Photos Photos and Negatives	Gen. Patton's Arrival Naval Review, 1893
Burrage, Miss Elsie	Prints Paper Weight	Boston Scenes Made from Belfry of Christ Church
Cushman, Nathaniel	Invitation	Boston Light Infantry Ball, 1839
Eliot, Rev. Samuel	Petition	Annulment of Dog Ordinance
Greeley, Mrs. Philip	Bowl	Made from Reflector 1st Minot Light
Hastings, C. B.	Program Menu	Columbus Day, 1892 Crosby's Restaurant
Porter, Herbert G.	Stereoscopic Views Program	Boston Scenes Pilgrim Memorial Celebration, Dec. 21, 1870
Magoon, Kenneth	Ticket	Boston & Providence Railroad
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities	Blue Print by Frank Chouteau Brown	Tontine Crescent
Purchase	Photographs	Gen. Patton's Arrival
Smith, Miss Florence G. S.	Small Models	Historic Houses
Arthur R. Wellman	Seat Plan	Peace Jubilee, 1872
Wentworth, Grace D.	Poker Drawing	Dr. Daniel Sharp
Westerfield, Mrs. Jason R.	Sheet Music	Peace Jubilee March, 1869

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The functioning of the library of the Bostonian Society is very different from that of most libraries, and perhaps a few words about this may be of interest. We are seldom asked about any specific book and less seldom refer any-

one to our catalogue. This is quite contrary to the usual activity in a library.

The inquirer comes to us with such questions as: What were the rope walks; Where was the old mill pond; or, What have you on the Antinomian controversy? Often, as you may surmise, the questions relate to things of which we have never heard, but, they have a place in the history of Boston and it is assumed that we have the sought information. There is one way only to get what is wanted and that is to dig in our books for it, and by necessity we are becoming experienced diggers. With the fine collection of books on Boston in the Old State House, it is almost certain that something is to be found on any event, even one of minor importance. When the digging becomes difficult we put the likely books before the inquirers and let them do their own digging.

The point that we wish to make is that our work in the library is not cataloguing and finding books but rather in cataloguing possible subjects of inquiry. There have been many calls upon us by letter or in person during the past year and they are always welcome.

As our library is confined to books containing information on Boston and as we have many such books now, additions at present are not very many but we always like to be consulted by those disposing of books in order that we may add those we do not have and there must be many in this class. New books are purchased from the James Lyman Whitney fund.

Books added by purchase:

Women's Life in Colonial Days by Carl Holliday.

A History of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry by Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

Pirates and Buccaneers of the Atlantic Coast and

The Romance of Boston Bay by Edward Rowe Snow.

The House of Hancock by William T. Baxter.

From My Library Walls by William Dana Orcutt.

The Age of Jackson by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

Books or pamphlets by gift:

Hymn-Tunes of Lowell Mason by Henry L. Mason.
Gift of the author.

One Hundred Twenty-Five Years of Parker, Wilder & Co.—A history—Gift of Parker, Wilder & Co.

The First Half Century of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Gift of Mr. Courtenay Guild, who also gave us a pamphlet—Harvard Ceremonies in conferring the degree of L L D on Winston Spencer Churchill.

Rev. John Eliot's Apostolic Work Among the Indians by Mrs. Harry Garfield Secord.—Manuscript of a lecture—Gift of the author.

Boylston Place and Tin Tub Times by Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee.—Two manuscripts of lectures—Gift of the author.

Bryant Parrott Tilden of Salem at a Chinese dinner party. Gift of L. W. Jenkins.

Ships of Kingston by Henry M. Jones. Gift of Mrs. Arthur B. Holmes.

Story of Thos. Jefferson as published in Life. Gift of Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.

Air pictorial—Boston in the air age—Air lines. Gift of the State Street Trust Company.

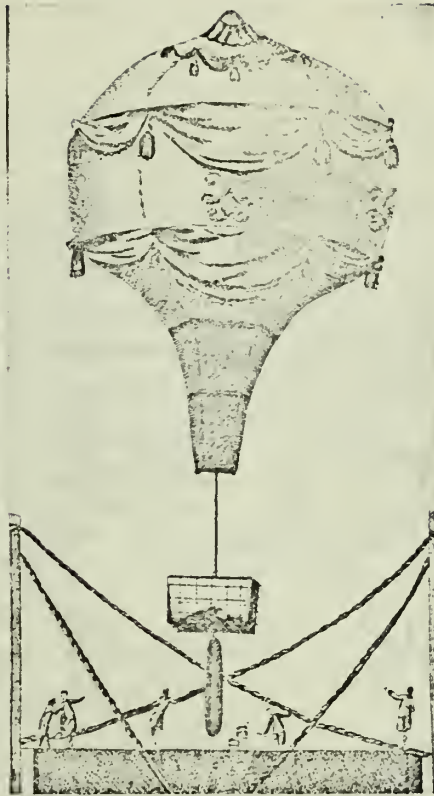
Scrap book of 1802. Gift of Rev. William B. Oliver.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society volume 67. Gift of the Society.

Copy of Diary of Midshipman Frederick Baurly on the U. S. Frigate Constitution, June 24 to Oct. 26, 1812. Gift of Thomas E. Jansen, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Acting Librarian.*



From the "Town and Country Magazine," London, 1783

THE MONTGOLFIER'S BALLOON, 1783



BOSTON FROM THE AIR, 1860; OLD SOUTH CHURCH ON THE LEFT
AND TRINITY CHURCH, SUMMER STREET, ON THE RIGHT

Collections Bostonian Society

BOSTON AND AVIATION

A talk given in the Council Chamber of the Old State House at a meeting of the Bostonian Society, December 18, 1945

By RALPH M. EASTMAN

(Chairman Committee on Aviation Boston Chamber of Commerce)

WITH ADDITIONS

As one of many who believe that aviation is to become a vital factor in the economic and social life of our community, our nation and the world, it is pleasing to have the Bostonian Society, with its background of historical lore, ask for a talk on that important subject as it pertains to Boston. To say the least, the subject is timely, in view especially of the great progress made in aviation during the years of the war, and developments in the future will be interesting to watch.*

In thinking of aviation it should be kept in mind that the first airplane flight was made at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina on December 17, 1903,—just forty-two years ago—when Orville and Wilbur Wright alternately made four successful flights ranging from 120 feet in 12 seconds to 852 feet in 59 seconds.

Recently no less an authority than Captain Eddie Rickenbacker predicted that airline service will bring all cities in the world within twenty-four hours of each other in the next five years. The possible future influence of aviation is too much to attempt to foretell. There is, however, no doubt that the lives of all of us will be affected, and that aviation will have a great part in the

*More airplanes were produced by the American aircraft industry in 1944 than during the whole period of aircraft construction in this country before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

spread of civilization and in the promotion of better international understanding. But I am to talk about earlier days with special attention to what has been done by Boston men and women in the history of aviation in this country.

In spite of the fact that Boston is frequently accused of having lost its vision and enterprise, and of being more interested in looking backward than in looking forward, it will be found that in the field of aviation its citizens have played a surprisingly active and constructive role. Many of the stars studding the aviation firmament in earlier days were Bostonians.

An interesting connecting link between Boston's early days and the development of aviation in modern Boston is that the island that is being levelled and to become a part of the Logan International Airport, now being completed in East Boston, was leased by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1632, to Governor John Winthrop on terms, among others, that he was to "plant a vineyard and an orchard in the same," and the island to be "called the Governor's Garden," which was later changed to Governor's Island, the familiar name that has come down to us.

An important event in the history of aviation was the exhibition by the Montgolfier brothers at Versailles, France, in 1783, of their paper balloons inflated with hot air. This event is of particular interest to Bostonians for the demonstration was witnessed by Benjamin Franklin, then residing in France, who, in writing about it, declared that "aircraft might possibly give a new turn to human affairs," and predicted with extraordinary foresight the effect of the use that might be made of such craft for the conveyance of troops in military operations:

Convincing sovereigns of the folly of wars may perhaps be one effect of it, since it will be impracticable for the most potent of them to guard his dominions. Five thousand

balloons, capable of raising two men each, could not cost more than five ships of the line; and where is the prince who can afford so to cover his country with troops for its defence as that ten thousand men descending from the clouds might not in many places do an infinite deal of mischief before a force could be brought together to repel them?*

A second important date in aviation of interest to us is January 7, 1785, when Dr. John Jeffries of Boston, Harvard 1763, accompanied the famous French aeronaut, Jean Pierre Blanchard,† on the first balloon flight across the English Channel from England to France. He also financed the flight and took with him what is said to have been the first letter ever carried by air. The letter was from Franklin's son to his grandson, William Temple Franklin, and was delivered at Franklin's residence in France. The State Street Trust Company has a photostatic copy of the letter in its aviation collection.

This pioneer balloon trip was such an historical event that the King of France had a monument erected to mark the landing place in the Forest of Guines, near Ardres and the site of the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold where Henry VIII of England had his conference with Francis I of France in June of 1520.

Dr. Jeffries was a distinguished physician. Not satisfied with the facilities for training in Boston he visited medical schools in Europe and thereafter engaged in

*That the memory of Franklin lingered long in France in connection with aviation is evident from the fact that one of the postal balloons sent up from Paris during the siege by the Germans in 1870 was named "Le Franklin." A photostatic copy of one of the letters dispatched by balloon at that time is in the aviation collection of the State Street Trust Company.

†Jean Pierre Blanchard, has been called the "greatest of the early aeronauts." After many flights in Europe, he came to this country and on January 9, 1793 from the yard of the old Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia made his 45th flight, landing near Woodbury, New Jersey, a distance of about 15 miles. This air voyage, the first in America, began in the presence of a great assembly which included President George Washington, who gave the aviator a passport of introduction which thus became the first air-borne letter in the New World. —Eds.

general practice here. But his services were soon sought by the British army and navy forces and he was active in caring for the wounded, both British and American, at the battle of Bunker Hill, and is known as one of the great surgeons of his day.

A loyalist in sympathy, he left Boston with the British forces on their evacuation of the town and was appointed in turn Surgeon General to the forces in Nova Scotia, Purveyor General to the hospitals, and Apothecary General. In 1779 he went to England, where his fame had preceded him, and was appointed Surgeon General to the forces in America. Whereupon he came to this country for a short time, and then returned to England and became associated with the Royal Physicians and acquainted with the president and other members of the Royal Society.

He was greatly interested in medical research and hired Blanchard to take him on two balloon flights, one over land and the other over water, for the purpose of ascertaining experimentally the correctness of some preconceived hypotheses relating to atmospheric temperature. And he reported the results of his observations in a paper read to the Royal Society, which was later printed.

Falling heir to property in Boston he came here in 1790 and was induced to remain as a practicing physician, and he lived in Boston until his death, in 1819.*

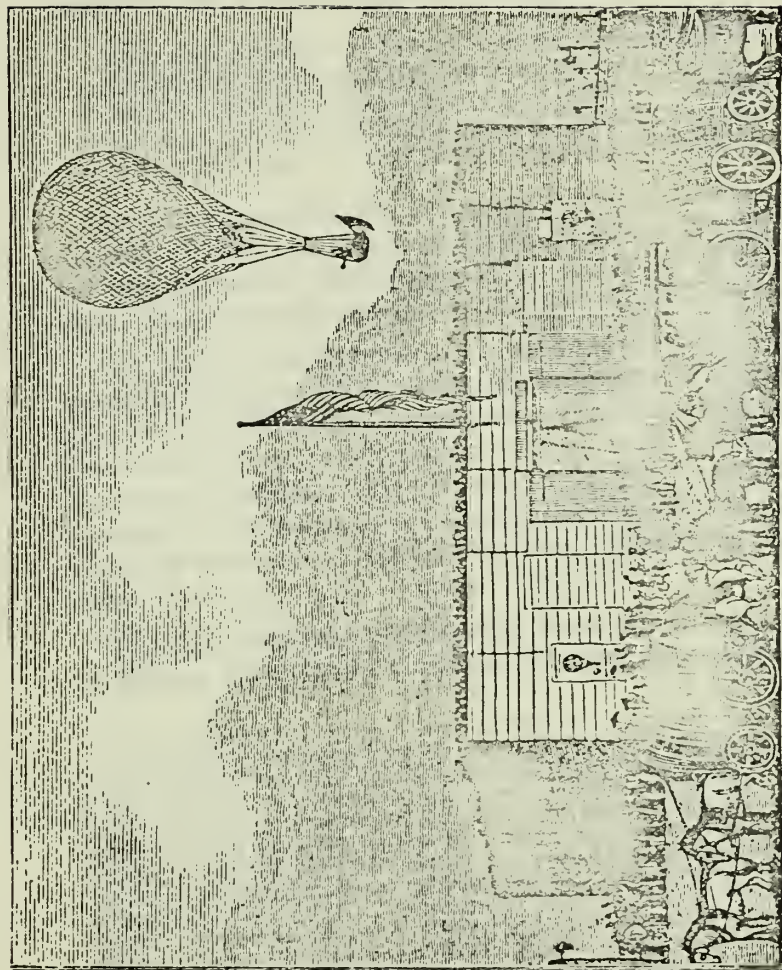
Some years ago the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences established the "John Jeffries Award" in his honor, which is made in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement of aeronautics through medical research and consists of a certificate presented annually at the Honors Night Dinner of the Institute. And, by a fitting coincidence, the great airport in East Boston is located in the section known as Jeffries Point, named after the son of the flying doctor.

**New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, April, 1820.—Eds.



From Jeffries' "Narrative of Two Aerial Voyages"

DR. JOHN JEFFRIES IN FLYING COSTUME



From "Early Days on Boston Common" by Mary Farwell Ayer

DURANT'S ASCENSION FROM BOSTON COMMON, 1834

Balloon flights were early demonstrated in Boston. The *Columbian Centinel* of September 5, 1821, describes an ascension by one Guillie as made from the Washington Gardens* on Tremont Street, saying that his balloon:

Rose majestically over the trees of the mall, passed, at a considerable height, over the Common, and part of Mount Vernon,† crossed Charles River, and landed in perfect safety near the Ten Hills farm, on the Medford turnpike—having traversed nearly three miles in about 14 minutes.

Records reveal that the first great American aeronaut, Charles F. Durant, made an ascent from the Common on July 31, 1834. There were many others, some made from an amphitheatre erected at the foot of the Common.

One of the first manufacturers to do any construction work for aerial conveyances was E. B. Badger of Boston, who about 1847 made a copper boiler that operated large fans for a flying machine which was to make an ascent from the Common. The attempt to fly was a complete failure, but the undertaking shows that Boston was very much in the field of experimentation, cooperating with those who were trying to conquer the air.

The first successful photograph from the air was one of Boston taken from a balloon October 13, 1860, by

*The "Washington Gardens" were located on a lot of about one and one-quarter acres, extending from the site of St. Paul's Cathedral to West Street—Temple Place being cut through later. The lot was surrounded by a brick wall and had an old house on it, and the whole property was leased in 1815 to John H. Schaffer, an auctioneer, who built an open-air amphitheatre which he afterwards replaced by a more pretentious building of brick, and used it with the house and grounds as a place for public entertainment. Various sorts of exhibitions and performances were given, among the latter vaudeville, dancing, theatrical and equestrian performances. In the summer, fireworks were a great attraction. Refreshments were served on the grounds and in the house according to the season. Schaffer carried on the enterprise until 1828, when he got into financial difficulties and had to give it up. The Gardens passed out of existence, and in 1830 the house was removed and the land divided into ten lots. See the article by Walter K. Watkins in *Ways and Days in Old Boston*, published by R. H. Stearns & Company, p. 91. at pp. 117 ff.—Eds.

†"Mount Vernon" was the western part of Beacon Hill.—Eds.

Professor Samuel A. King and J. W. Black. It is said that no clearer or more satisfactory photographs were made for half a century afterwards. King was of the firm of King & Allen, aeronauts, and Black was an eminent photographer of the firm of Black & Batchelder. Their accomplishment attracted great interest in scientific circles of the time and was reported in considerable detail in the *Boston Herald* of October 16 1860. A copy of this first photograph is in the collections of the Bostonian Society.

As the 19th century drew to a close interest in aeronautical affairs increased greatly. A leader in crystallizing this interest was James Means,* a successful Boston business man who published the "Aeronautical Annuals" of 1895, 6 and 7, with a final "Epitome of the Aeronautical Annual" in 1910 dedicated "To the Students of Aviation." He was also an inventor and took out patents for aircraft, as did many other Bostonians.

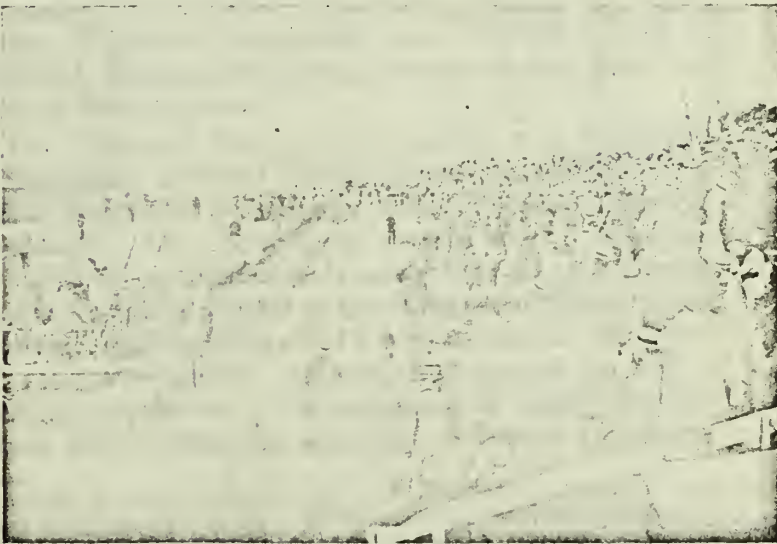
The Wright brothers wrote Means that the old Annuals were "highly responsible for the active interest which led us to begin experiments in aeronautics." Their experiments were followed with interest in Boston and the importance of their first successful flights was at once recognized here. The *Boston Globe* was one of only six metropolitan newspapers in the country that published the news of the achievement overlooked by so many others.

Boston is also credited with having established what is claimed to have been the first aeronautical club in the world. On January 2, 1902, eleven well known Bostonians—J. Ransom Bridge, Newton Crane, Charles J. Glidden, Henry Howard, George E. McQuesten, Ernest L. Reuter, Dr. W. A. Rolfe, Dr. F. L. D. Rust, Royal R. Sheldon, Arthur W. Stedman, and Dr. J. S. Stedman—meeting socially at the Massachusetts Automobile Club, signed an

*It is interesting to note that, besides sharing a common activity in aeronautics, in later years the families of Dr. Jeffries and James Means became related by marriage when Dr. James H. Means married Marion Jeffries.



THE FLYING FIELD, 1910
Collections Bostonian Society



THE GRANDSTAND, 1910
Collections Bostonian Society

agreement to associate as a club and to indulge in the sport of ballooning. They selected the name of Aero Club of New England, and carried on without formal organization or election of officers until they were incorporated in 1907, when Professor A. Lawrence Rotch of Harvard, the founder and director of the Blue Hill Observatory, the researches of which have been of great assistance to aviation, was made the first president of the Club.

The Club purchased a balloon of 35,000 cubic feet capacity, called the "Boston," and maintained one of the same capacity and name until 1915, and for a time had the "Massachusetts," of 65,000 cubic feet capacity. Interest in the sport of ballooning was so aroused that for a number of years more ascensions were made annually in Massachusetts under the auspices of the Club than were credited to all other states combined. It was also instrumental in holding in Boston the first airship exposition in the United States.

Similar organizations were later formed in North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester and at Harvard, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth and other colleges in New England.

The Harvard Aeronautical Society was organized in November, 1909, as an educational and scientific institution devoted to aeronautics, with Professor Rotch as president.* The Society grew rapidly until it soon had over 350 active members. It established an aero library, acquired working models of the Wright and Bleriot types of planes, built a glider, and a biplane named "Harvard I," conducted glider contests, and decided to hold a meeting of aviators. The assistance of others was obtained, and a committee consisting of Adams D. Clafin,

*Professor Rotch graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1884, received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University in 1891, served as Assistant in Meteorology and in 1906 was appointed Professor of Meteorology at the University, and died suddenly April 7, 1912, in his 52nd year. *Harvard Graduates Magazine*. Vol. 20, pp. 592ff.—Eds.

Harvard '86, as chairman, James V. Martin, and W. A. P. Willard, consulting engineer of the Society, was named to organize the meet.

A fund of \$50,000 was raised to secure the financial success of the undertaking, and a contest committee was appointed with Charles J. Glidden as chairman. Prizes were offered for such contests as speed, altitude, duration, shortest run in starting from the ground, accuracy in alighting at a given mark and bomb dropping. And the *Boston Globe* added much to the importance of the meet by offering through its founder and publisher, General Charles H. Taylor, a prize of \$10,000 for a non-stop flight from the flying field twice around Boston Light.

Arrangements were made with the Wright Brothers Company for the entry of their two most expert aviators, Ralph Johnstone and Walter Brookins, and with Glenn H. Curtiss, international champion, for his entry. The attendance of two famous Englishmen, A. V. Roe, now Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe, and Claude Grahame-White, was secured, and entries were received from a number of other prominent aviators.

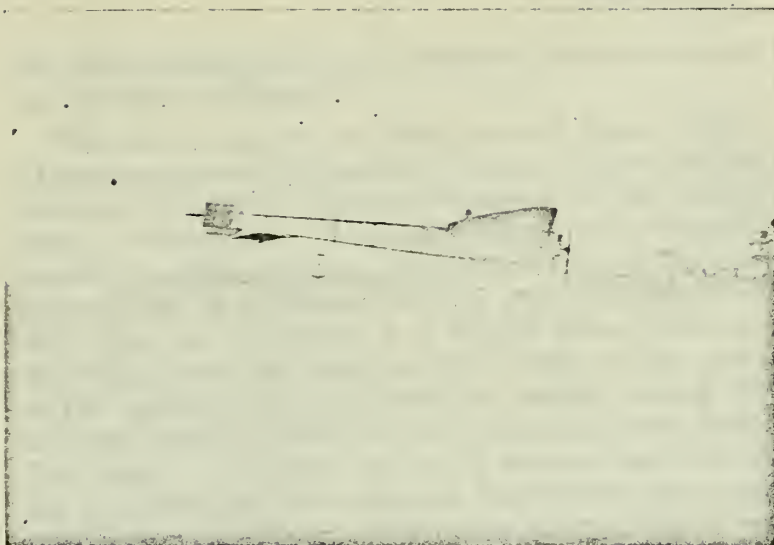
It was the original intention to hold the meet on Soldiers Field but it was decided after further consideration that the place was not sufficiently large or safe, and the field at Squantum, sometimes referred to in the accounts as "Atlantic," was selected. The field was then called for a time the "Harvard Aviation Field" and the meet was held there from September 3 to 13, 1910, as the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet, the first of the kind in this country.

The meet attracted widespread interest, among those attending being President Taft, Governor Draper of Massachusetts, George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, and many prominent officers of the army, navy, and diplomatic service. The Navy Department assigned a torpedo division and the Treasury Department a revenue cutter



SECRETARY MEYER, GRAHAME-WHITE AND BARON ROSEN

Collections Bostonian Society



A MONOPLANE OF 1910
Collections Bostonian Society



HELEN TAFT AND COMPANIONS
Collections Bostonian Society

for service during the meet in patrolling the water routes for the different flights.

The chief event was the flight around Boston Light, of the total air-line distance of 33 miles, and was won by Grahame-White in a Bleriot monoplane in the elapsed time of 34 minutes 1 1/5 seconds. He also won the speed contest in a Bleriot plane. The altitude contest was won by Brookins in a Wright biplane, with the height of 4739 feet, and Johnstone in a Wright plane broke the American record for duration with a flight of 101 miles in 187 minutes. He also broke the world's record for accuracy, alighting within 5 feet, 4 inches of the mark. Roe's entry, a triplane, was not a success, and Curtiss due to trouble with his equipment was unable to give any satisfactory exhibitions, much to the disappointment of the spectators.

The bomb dropping contest was of great interest, and it was declared by chairman Claflin, in his account of the meet, that the demonstration "proved conclusively that the aeroplane must be seriously considered in any future wars as the accuracy with which dummy bombs were dropped was a great surprise to all the military officers present."* One of the "bombs" bearing the autographs of Roe, Grahame-White and others may be seen in the aviation collection of the State Street Trust Company, to which it was loaned by Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, who was Mayor of Boston at the time of the meet and then made his first aeroplane flight.

**Harvard Graduates Magazine*, Vol. 19, pp. 249 ff, which states with other details that the total amount won in prizes by contestants in professional races was \$33,000. and that the total value of all prizes was \$40,750. See also pp. 196 ff.—EDS.

The Bostonian Society has a large number of photographs of this meet.

Roe and Grahame-White, together with T.O.M. Sopwith have been credited with being the saviors of Great Britain because of the progress in aviation made through their efforts. Roe, who was the first Briton to fly in England, built the Avro bombers, Lancasters, Manchesters, and others, which did such effective service in the Battle of Britain. Both Roe and Grahame-White in recent correspondence recalled with pleasure their experiences in Boston.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general consideration of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations

(1) $\Delta u = f(x, y, z, u, v, w, \dots)$ in the domain D of the space E_n , where f is a continuous function of its arguments, and u, v, w, \dots are functions of the coordinates x, y, z, \dots in D . It is assumed that the boundary of the domain D is a closed surface S , and that the functions u, v, w, \dots are prescribed on S . The problem of the existence of a solution of the system (1) is solved in the case when the function f is a linear function of its arguments, and the boundary conditions are homogeneous. The method of the paper is based on the use of the method of the maximum and minimum of the function u in the domain D . It is shown that if the function f is a linear function of its arguments, and the boundary conditions are homogeneous, then the system (1) has a solution in the domain D if and only if the function f is non-negative in D . This result is a generalization of the theorem of the maximum and minimum of the function u in the domain D for the case when the function f is a linear function of its arguments.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a general consideration of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) in the domain D of the space E_n , where f is a continuous function of its arguments, and u, v, w, \dots are functions of the coordinates x, y, z, \dots in D . It is assumed that the boundary of the domain D is a closed surface S , and that the functions u, v, w, \dots are prescribed on S . The problem of the existence of a solution of the system (1) is solved in the case when the function f is a linear function of its arguments, and the boundary conditions are homogeneous. The method of the paper is based on the use of the method of the maximum and minimum of the function u in the domain D . It is shown that if the function f is a linear function of its arguments, and the boundary conditions are homogeneous, then the system (1) has a solution in the domain D if and only if the function f is non-negative in D . This result is a generalization of the theorem of the maximum and minimum of the function u in the domain D for the case when the function f is a linear function of its arguments.

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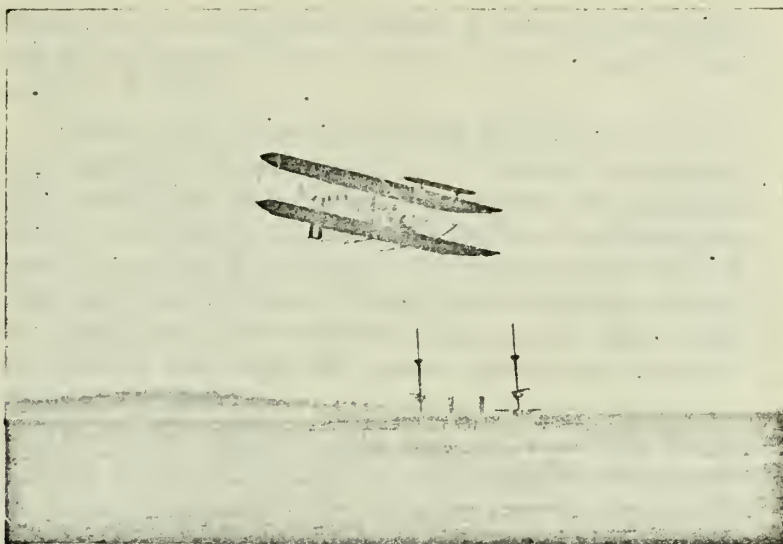
Among other participants in the meet were two Boston aviators, William Hilliard and Harry N. Atwood.

Hilliard is said to have been the first aviator to make recorded flights in New England. On April 17, 1910, he made the first, or one of the first, successful flights in Massachusetts. His entry in the meet was a Herring-Burgess biplane built at the Burgess Yacht Yard, Marblehead, the first to be built in New England.

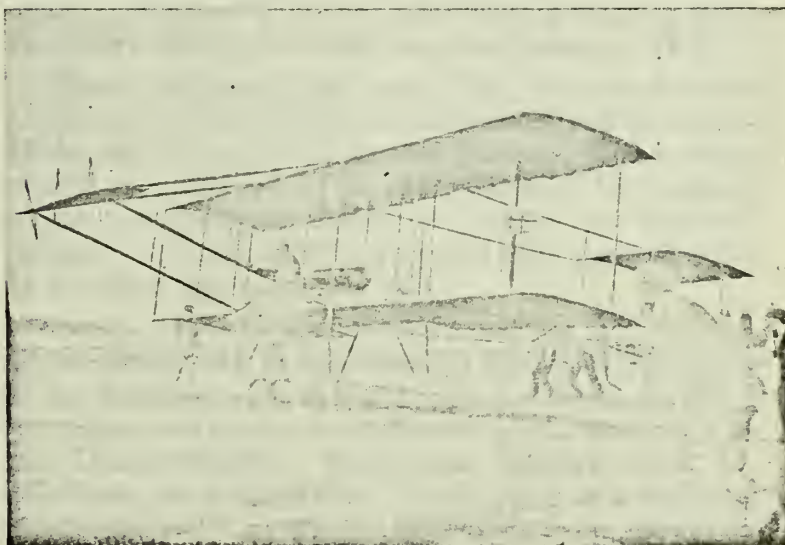
Atwood, once called the "King of Long Distance Flying," was one of Boston's aviation notables. One of his greatest feats was when he broke the world's record for cross-country distance flying in 1911. August 14 to 25 of that year he flew from St. Louis to New York, a distance of 1266 miles in 28 hours, 53 minutes, making eleven stops en route, thereby winning a \$10,000 prize which he stated barely covered his expenses. A few weeks prior to this he had broken the American cross-country distance record by flying from Boston to Washington, D. C. After this flight he made the first air voyage from Atlantic City to Baltimore. In 1912 he organized in Boston the Harry N. Atwood Private School of Aviation, also the Atwood Park Aviation Company.

A second Harvard-Boston meet was held at Squantum from August 26 to September 6, 1911. Grahame-White returned to participate with another famous English aviator, T. O. M. Sopwith. Among American entrants were Lincoln Beachey, Eugene B. Ely, Howard N. Gill, Arthur B. Stone, Lieutenant Thomas DeWitt Milling, of the United States Army, and from metropolitan Boston Harry N. Atwood, Charles Cummings, James V. Martin, and Earl L. Ovington.

Prizes were offered for contests such as in the 1910 meet, including "races" around Boston Light, several of which were held. But the principal event was a Tri-State Cross Country Race, from Boston to Nashua, New Hampshire, to Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence,



A PLANE IN THE AIR AND THE BOMB TARGET
Collections Bostonian Society



A PLANE TAKES OFF
Collections Bostonian Society

Rhode Island, and back to Boston, a course of 174 miles, for which General Taylor offered another *Boston Globe* prize of \$10,000.

Sopwith won the first race around the light, with Ovington finishing second, each in a Bleriot monoplane. Grahame-White in a Nieuport monoplane was disqualified for a mistake at the start, Beachey in a Curtiss biplane lost his way, and Ely, also in a Curtiss plane, had to land. The next day, however, Beachey beat Ovington around the light, and Grahame-White appears to have made the fastest time over the course during the meet—31 minutes, 33 seconds.

The Cross Country Race was the first held in the United States and took place on Labor Day, September 4. Four aviators took part, Atwood and Lieutenant Milling in Burgess-Wright biplanes, Stone in a Queen monoplane, and Ovington in a Bleriot plane. Atwood's and Stone's planes became disabled and they had to drop out, and Ovington won the race in the net flying time of 3 hours, 6 minutes, 22 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds; Milling finishing some two hours later and winning the second prize of \$5000.*

When Ovington finished about dusk, the crowd at the airfield went wild with joy and excitement, and Grahame-White and others picked him up and carried him triumphantly the full length of the grandstand amid the playing of the Star Spangled Banner and cheers for "Boston's aviator." Lieutenant Milling arrived after dark, directed by a bonfire lighted on the field.

Ovington thus became the hero and big prize winner of the second meet at Squantum, as Grahame-White was at the first meet. He is also honored as being the "first aeroplane mail carrier in the history of the post office of the United States." Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, an ardent believer in the plane as a mail carrier, swore him in at Nassau Boulevard, Long Island, on

*The professional prizes alone at the meet amounted to \$60,000.—Eds.

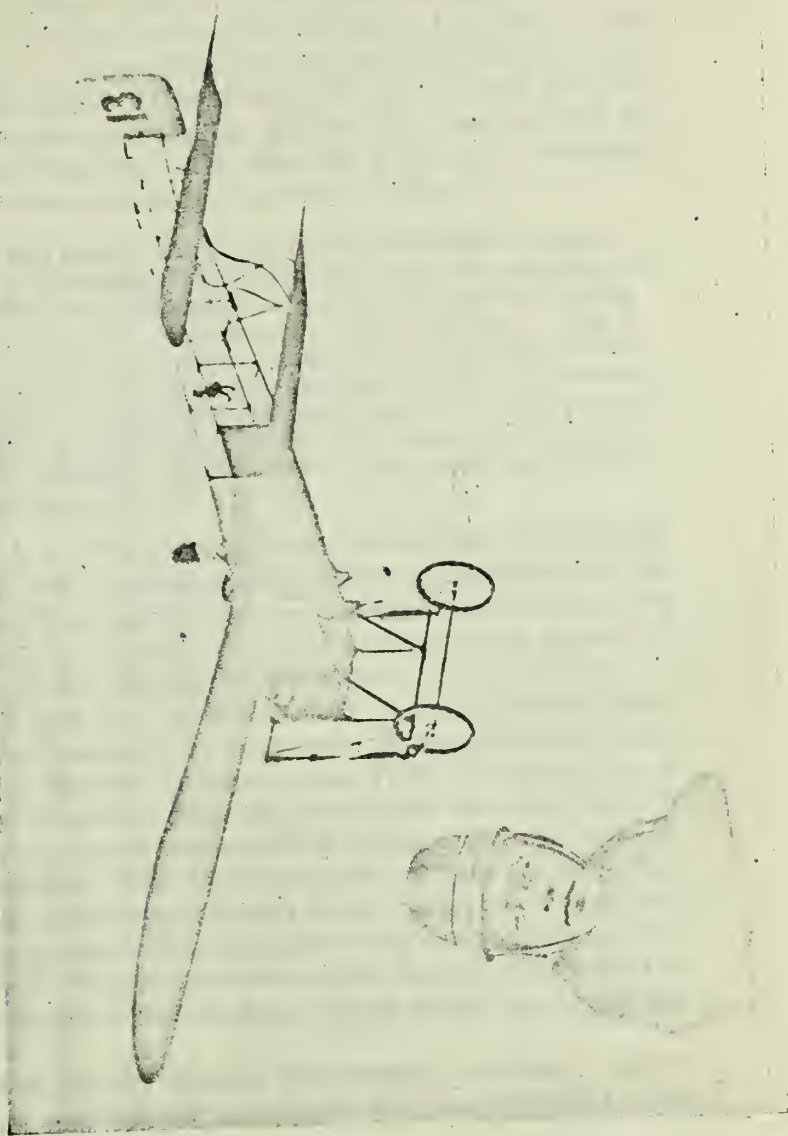
September 23, 1911. His first flight in the service was short, ten miles to Mineola, on the island; but it was made difficult because he had to carry the mail sack, containing 640 letters and 1280 post cards, in his lap.

His certificate as a mailman, the coat he wore, and the engine used on the flight, are in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Regular postage was charged for the mail, but a special cancellation stamp and cachet were applied and specimens are now collectors' items of considerable value.

In March, 1912, Ovington organized the Ovington Aviation School of Correspondence, and much more could be told of this active and enterprising aviator. The following, however, may be mentioned as unusual and of particular interest.

He brought the first racing Bleriot to America, which he had named the "Dragonfly," and he chose 13 for the number of the plane, first for publicity, second because he knew no one else would want the number and third because it seemed to be thrust upon him. He ordered the plane on January 13; when he went to Pau to learn to fly he was assigned to room 13 at the Hotel de Londres; when he registered at Bleriot's School he was No. 13; he took delivery of his plane on March 13; and finally, when he came through customs and brought the plane in under bond, 13 appeared in large figures on the paper handed him, indicating that he was the 13th aviator to bring a plane into the country. To complete the story, he had a doll mascot—a little French gendarme—which he named "Treize." When "Treize" was in the plane it never failed to bring good luck, and the few times he flew without it he had trouble, so "Treize" became his constant flying companion.

There were disappointments in aerial ventures in the early days, as in an instance described in an amusing account by Emil F. Coulon, a well known Boston hotel man. He said he became interested in aviation, and when



Courtesy State Street Trust Co.

EARL OVINGTON IN HIS MONOPLANE WITH HIS MASCOT "TREIZE"

approached by Jean M. Alleas, a French mechanic and inventor living in Boston, joined with him and his associate in incorporating the Alleas Aviation Company. This was in 1911, "about the time that Atwood was flying over the Blue Hills." They bought the motors and had the propeller blades made for a plane that they planned to call the "Papillon," and when the plane was assembled came the test, which he recounts as follows:

We had already made a runway on Miss Lotta Crabtree's land at Squantum and everything really did look good. We towed the plane there and on an early morning in Spring about thirty of us went over to see the "Papillon." After I had christened the plane with my good champagne, Alleas and Founau, the pilot and mechanic, kissed their wives good-bye, stepped into the plane, gave it all the power possible and nothing happened. The motors were not able to lift the plane. So we turned around and re-christened it the "Groundhog."

W. A. P. Willard organized a third meet at Squantum in 1912 which brought to the field a young man from the state of Washington with a plane of his own design and make, Glenn Martin, who was afterwards an important figure in the progress of aviation.

The meet was notable as the first in the United States at which women flyers were seen. Among them was Miss Harriet Quimby of Boston, and Willard arranged, as a special feature, a flight by her around the lighthouse in which she would attempt to beat the record set by Grahame-White. The flight took place on July 1st with Willard accompanying her and in the course of it the plane suddenly nosed downward throwing out and killing both of them. No such aviation tragedy had occurred before in New England and its fatal ending tended to discourage meets.*

Miss Quimby was the first woman to obtain a pilot's license in this country, an honor she earned in 1911. She

**Twenty-five Years of Aviation in Boston* by Anthony J. Philpott, aviation editor of the Boston Globe—Eps.

learned to fly at Hamstead, Long Island, N. Y., and on April 16, 1912, about a year after her first lesson, she became the first woman to fly the English Channel solo. The flight was made from England in a Bleriot monoplane, and is said to have been the first time she had flown a plane of that type, the first time she had flown to Europe, the first time she had flown by compass and the first time she had flown over water. She was noted for her striking aviation costumes, which she designed herself, and seemed destined for a brilliant career—cut short by her untimely and tragic death.

January 2, 1913, Harry M. Jones made the first landing of an airplane on Boston Common. He took off in the morning from Atwood Park, on the old Saugus Race Track, in a Burgess biplane and landed on the corner of the playground near the Charles Street mall 18 minutes later. His airplane attracted a great crowd, and it was feared that it would be so mishandled that it would never fly again. But, as the space was too limited for a take-off, the plane was dismantled and towed to Franklin Park, from which, a few days later, Jones flew to Providence, Rhode Island, his home town, carrying with him a number of packages of Boston baked beans.

Referring to Jones' achievement in landing on the Common, the *Boston Transcript* remarked, "It looked like a perfect flight, so simple and so smooth that any business man might feel perfectly safe to engage his aerial chauffeur to bring him in via the air-line mornings, and call for him to go back in the afternoon."* In view of this comment, it is interesting to note the many patents that had then been issued for helicopters, which most of us have probably thought a more recent conception. Alleas took out such a patent in 1911.

When it appeared probable in 1916 that our country would be drawn into the First World War the Harvard

**Boston Transcript*, January 2, 1913. Lincoln Beachey once made a landing on the Common with a dirigible.



Courtesy State Street Trust Co.

HARRIET QUIMBY IN FLYING COSTUME

Flying Club, an undergraduate organization, raised over \$10,000 to be used in training Harvard men as aviators. This money, known as the "Harvard Undergraduates Training Fund," was put in charge of an executive committee consisting of Roger Amory, Gordon Balch and Allan Forbes, and through their efforts twenty-two men received instructions in the art of flying. Some were trained at the Curtiss Aerodrome near Buffalo, some attended the Wright School at Mineola, Long Island, and others went to the Thomas School of Aviation at Ithaca for instructions as hydro-aeroplane pilots. Among those from Metropolitan Boston so trained were F. S. Allen, Francis I. Amory, W. Bartlett Bacon, Edmund T. Bates, Mahlon P. Bryan, Hamilton Coolidge, Eben S. Draper, Samuel P. Mandell, Kenneth Merrick, Arthur J. Richmond, and George C. Whiting.

Other Harvard men trained elsewhere, and some lost their lives in the war. One of the latter was Norman Prince, '08, whose American license was No. 55 and who joined and was killed in the French service before the United States entered the war, and for whom the square east of the Old State House was named. Another was Victor E. Chapman, '13, also a member of the Lafayette *escadrille* who was killed in going to the rescue of Prince, under attack near Verdun, and is said to have been the first American flyer who died in the war.*

In 1928 an Aviation Memorial Committee made up by the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the National Aeronautics Association, with others, raised a fund to perpetuate the memory of New England aviators who met death in the war. Two marble tablets, bearing two hundred and twenty-five names, were placed in the portico of the present administration building at the airport in East Boston and when the permanent building is constructed the memorials will have a worthy setting.

**Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Vol. 25. pp. 154.—Eds.

Harriet Quimby is quoted as having said:

There is no reason why the aeroplane should not open up a fruitful occupation for women. I see no reason why they cannot realize handsome incomes by carrying passengers between adjacent towns, why they cannot derive income from parcel delivery or taking photographs from above, or conducting schools for flying. Any of these things it is now possible to do.

Much of her prediction seems to have been proved by the great services performed by women in the Second World War, particularly in ferrying planes for the armed forces and thus releasing male pilots for combat and other services. Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, a former Bostonian who made many flights here, distinguished herself in the war as organizer of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron. And Jacqueline Cochrane, director of the Northeast Airlines of Boston, an outstanding flyer who established many records, performed a notable service as director of the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, familiarly known as the "Wasps."

Probably the woman who was best known to us as an aviator was Amelia Earhart. Born in Atchison, Kansas, she came to Boston in 1926 and worked here for a few years in charge of the girls at the Denison House and as a teacher in extension courses of the Commonwealth.

She took up aviation in Los Angeles in 1918, pawning some of her possessions to buy her first plane, and once gave as her reason for flying—"The desire to be on the go, and to get places." She made two flights from Los Angeles to Newark, took part in various meets, winning 16 "firsts" and making an altitude record of 19,000 feet in an autogyro. She made her first flight across the Atlantic as a passenger in 1928, and on May 20, 1932 was the first woman to fly across solo—from New York to Ireland. That year she was given a gold medal by the National Geographic Society and decorated as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in France. And it is

not too much to say that at the time she was lost in the Pacific in 1937 on a flight around the world she was the most famous of all women aviators.

Boston's outstanding aviation devotee is Godfrey L. Cabot. He became interested in aeronautics and acquainted with all the pioneers, including the Wright brothers, and his researches have had an important part in the development of the use of the airplane.

In 1917, at the age of fifty-six, he won a commission in naval aviation, and from April of that year to March, 1919, he was on active duty patrolling the coast off Boston in a seaplane. Impressed with the need of some means whereby the planes of that day could be refueled on their way across the Atlantic, he concluded that if they could be enabled to pick up gasoline from mother ships at intervals the problem would be solved. He accordingly made some experiments, and an interesting exhibit on loan to the collection of the State Street Trust Company is a "Mobiloil" can bearing the inscription:

In the Spring of 1918
Godfrey L. Cabot, Lieutenant U.S.N.R.F.
Experimented in picking up burdens in
Flight with his Hydroaeroplane, "The Lark."
On April 15
He snatched up a loop of rope
Attached to a can of water
But yanked the handle off the can of water.
On May 3
He picked up this can, nearly full of water.
The burden picked up was about six pounds.

As the result of his experiments, Mr. Cabot invented a pick-up device, which was developed under his patents and called the "Cabot Aero Pickup." The device was not immediately put into use, but with an adaptation of it, the transfer of fuel from a flying tanker to an air liner has since been accomplished. And there is now a successful air line, the All American Aviation Company,

which furnishes a pick-up service to many communities having no airports—taking up bags, packages and the like without landing for them.

Another Bostonian eminent in aviation is General Albert F. Hegenberger who, as a lieutenant, made with Lieutenant Lester J. Maitland, in 1927, the first successful flight across the Pacific from San Francisco to Honolulu. A few years later, he was the first to fly an army plane from a covered cockpit relying on instruments alone for his take off and landing.

The story of Boston aviators overseas in the Second World War is beyond the scope of this paper. In this review of Boston's aviation history, however, the yeoman service performed on the home front by the Civil Air Patrol should not be forgotten. They spotted many enemy submarines and survivors of torpedoed ships off the coasts of New England, and worked out an effective courier system, and justly deserve the title of "Flying Minute Men" bestowed upon them by a commander of the First Air Force.

It now remains to say something about the development of the airport.

It was decided to establish the airport in East Boston in 1922, and the land was acquired by the Commonwealth. The appropriation proved insufficient to complete the construction then authorized and the Boston Chamber of Commerce raised the money needed. Air mail service was inaugurated at the port in 1926. The city of Boston took over the port in 1928 and held it until 1941, when it was turned back to the Commonwealth, and in 1943 the legislature appropriated \$4,750,000 for the expansion of the field and its facilities. Since then additional appropriations have been made, and the final development of the port will probably represent a total investment of about fifty million dollars. The plans call for a permanent administration building of ample size, with necessary supplementary buildings, and adequate permanent runways

for the use of large four-motored planes, all for the effective operation of a major international airport.

Until 1944 the airport was used by two airlines, by Northeast Airlines to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada, and by American Airlines to New York and other points. In the Fall of 1944 Eastern Airlines began to use the port. The next year Northeast Airlines extended its service to New York, and Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. and United Air Lines came to the port, thus giving it the services of five lines. American Overseas Airlines, Pan-American Airways, and T.W.A. have recently been authorized to use Boston for transatlantic flights.

The port has been named the Logan International Airport, in memory of General Edward L. Logan, and it is "international" in more ways than one in that during the last war, ships brought from foreign ports, as ballast, soil, slag and rubble, which was used as fill in the construction of the landing field. It is expected that all of Governors Island will be utilized in completing the field now contemplated. The plans for the field and the various buildings are excellent and farsighted, and when the airport is finished Boston and Massachusetts can well be proud of it.

The interest of Boston and Massachusetts in aviation has been revived, and not in business and financial circles alone. The Boston Girl Scouts have recently acquired a "cub" plane, the gift of William T. Piper, president of the Piper Aircraft Corporation, and some 150 High Schools in the Commonwealth now have aviation courses with an enrollment of more than 4000 students.

This interest must not be allowed to fail, and, if all of us co-operate, we may win for the port of Boston the distinction as an aviation center that it held as a sea port in the days of the ship under sail.

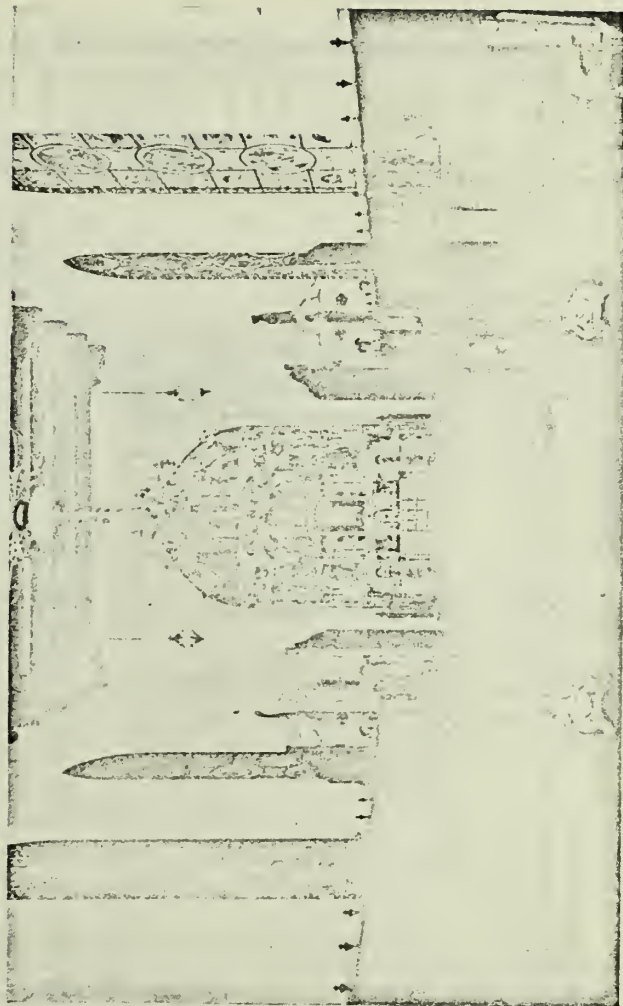


NOTES

BOSTON AS AN AVIATION CENTER

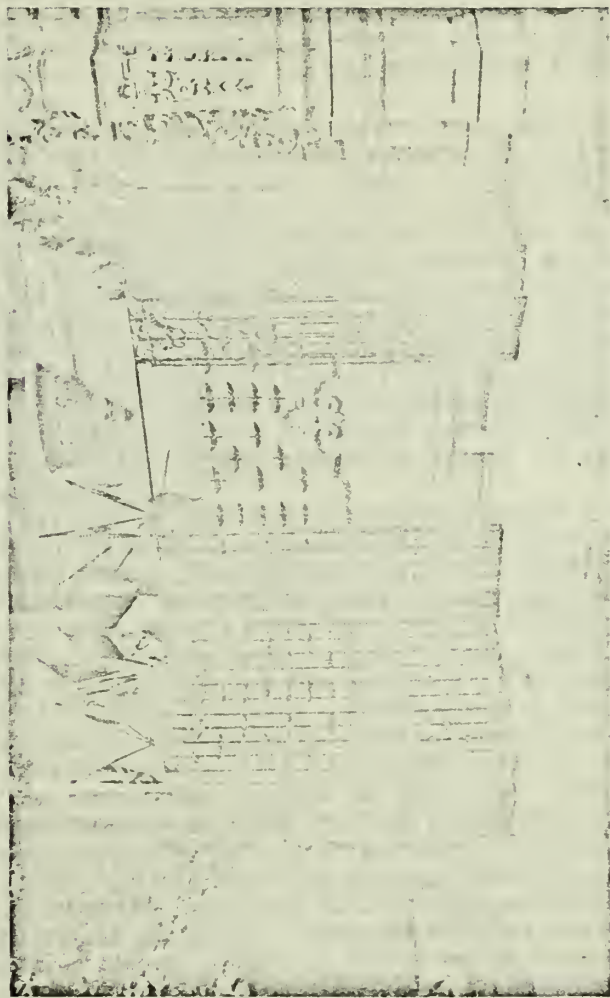
With respect to Boston as an aviation center, it was stated in a recent address by Oswald Ryan of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board:

Boston stands squarely astride all the great circle routes between the population centers of the United States and those of the European-Mediterranean areas. Of all the great American cities, Boston lies the shortest distance from the entire European and West African coasts. It shares with other Atlantic seaboard points the advantage of equal distance to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and other populous centers of South America. And, strange as it may seem, the distance from Boston to the Orient by air is less than it is from most of our other great cities. We have all grown accustomed to having our notions of geography upset by these great circle maps which have been appearing of late. But it may surprise many of you to learn that the great circle distance by air between Boston and Calcutta is only 8,000 miles, substantially the same as the great circle distance between San Francisco and Calcutta."



Courtesy Mission Inn

THE SHRINE OF THE BIRDMEN, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA



Courtesy Mission Inn

THE FLYERS' WALL, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

AVIATORS' SHRINE AND MEDAL

Aviators have an international shrine and a medal.

The shrine is the Saint Francis Chapel in Riverside, California, undenominational and unconsecrated and world famous among flyers. It bears the name of the patron saint of the birds, is located in one of the wings of Mission Inn and was dedicated Dec. 15, 1932, as the International Shrine of the Birdmen.

Mission Inn, with the same patron saint, began as a small hotel in the early days of Riverside and has grown up with the town and its orange groves. Today, to quote the late Will Rogers, it is the "most unique hotel in America." The Inn is the life work of Frank A. Miller from 1876 until his death in 1935. He was aided by the artistic sense of his wife in gathering art treasures from the world. The structure covers three acres and is in the style of Spanish Mission architecture—buildings and rooms connected by passageways, or courts.

Besides the chapel, the famous Flyers' Wall and the Pilots' Roost, of special interest to aviators, there are other attractions for visitors, such as the presidential suite, the cloister music room, the Saint Cecelia oratory, the Spanish art gallery and beautiful courts.

The chapel is a part of the international rotunda wing added in 1931. Its elaborate entrance, known as the Portal, is of pure Spanish design. Four ornamented pilasters support a cornice across the top, above which within an arch supported by the two inner pilasters, is a deep rose window, directly above the doorway. Flowers, scrolls, cherubs' heads, shells and two coats of arms enter into the decoration. The crown of the Portal is a niche containing a marble statue of Saint Francis.

As one enters the chapel he is first attracted by the brilliancy of the gold reredos, and the marriage altar, at the far end; next, by the stained glass windows on either side. The chapel is twenty-six feet wide, eighty feet long, and thirty feet high. The stalls along the side walls are as customary in European chapels.

At the right and left of the entrance doors are several wall cases containing an unusual and interesting collection of aviation insignia and badges. Many countries are represented by tokens of their air service, as well as by the trade designs of commercial airways and manufacturers. Distinguished air men and women have made their contributions.

Many persons come to the Inn to be married, especially aviators and the chapel was built for weddings. No religious ceremonies other than these are held within its walls.

The famous Flyers Wall, behind a high wrought-iron fence, is in the southwest corner of the Saint Francis Atrio or court, which is the approach to the chapel. Many famous flyers, both men and women, and those prominent in aircraft manufacture and air interests have already "signed the wall" by placing on it a ten inch spread of copper wings, dated and engraved with their autographs. The wings are furnished by the Inn and are put up with informal ceremony. Among the signatures with Boston connections are those of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President of the Eastern Airlines, now serving Boston, General Albert F. Hagenberger, Jacqueline Cochran and Amelia Earhart.

The Pilots' Roost is a room outside the chapel, which is reached by a nearby winding stairway. In several glass cases is a collection of aviation souvenirs, pieces of famous aircraft, pictures, designs and models used in the air service of various countries. Included here is a wood rib from the rotor of an autogyro that Roger Amory of Boston supplied Admiral Richard E. Byrd and which the Admiral used on his second Antarctic Expedition to Little America, 1933-1935, where the wrecked machine was left.

The Saint Francis medal, a pocket or good luck piece, is carried and highly cherished by aviators in practically every corner of the globe. It originated at the shrine, is presented to all "signers" and may be obtained at the Inn.

On the obverse is the figure of Saint Francis kneeling and surrounded by birds, with the portal of the chapel in the background and the inscription, "International Shrine of the Birdmen—Mission Inn—California," around the edge. On the reverse is an airplane, the housemark of the Inn and the legend, "St. Francis Patron Saint of the Birds—Protect the Men Who Fly," about the circumference.

The housemark consists of a typical mission bell and the double or rain cross of the Indians of Central America, Mexico and the Southwest. The four terminals of the cross signify the four winds of heaven which bring the rain. Between the airplane and the housemark is the following verse from Longfellow's "Sermon of Saint Francis" to the birds:

He giveth you your wings to fly
And breathe a purer air on high,
And careth for you everywhere,
Who for yourselves so little care!*

*Information for this note furnished by The Mission Inn.—Eds.



Courtesy Mission Inn

THE FLYERS' MEDAL

Actual Diameter of Medal, 1 3/8 Inches

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906 *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932 COURTENAY GUILD 1932—
--	--

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING 1907-1922 COURTENAY GUILD 1923-1932	*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE 1932-1941 FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1942—
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*Deceased

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1945

•Deceased

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbot, Edward Stanley	Barlow, Charles Lowell
Abbott, Horace Porter	Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Adams, Charles F.	Barry, Charles Stoddard
Adams, Douglas Payne	Barry, George Thomas
Adams, L. Sherman	Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Allen, Asa Samuel	Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Allen, Frank Gilman	Bell, Elliston Herbert
Alpert, George	Bell, Stoughton
Ames, Daniel Eugene	Binnian, Walter Babcock
Ames, John Stanley	Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Amory, William	Blake, Ernest Hyde
Andrews, Barrett	Blake, George Baty
Appleton, William Sumner	Blood, Arthur Kimball
Archer, Gleason Leonard	Bolster, Wilfred
Armstrong, George Robert	Born, Christian Eckhardt
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary	Bowen, Robert Montgomery
Ashton, Joseph Nickerson	Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
Atherton, Louis Morse	Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
•Atherton Walter	Bremer, John Lewis
Avery, Elisha Lathrop	Brennan, Mrs. James D.
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Ayer, Frederick	Brooks, Gorham
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.	Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury
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Barbour, Thomas	Brown, Percy Whiting
Baker, Mrs. Charles Miller	Brown, Reginald W. Plummer

Brown, Thomas J.
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Buckley, Francis Eben
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullard, Ralph Emerson
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
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 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
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 Call, Edward Everett
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carter, Lyon
 Carr, Moses Francis
 Case, Miss Louise Williams
 Chadwick, Everett D.
 Channing, Henry M.
 Chase, Edward Nichols
 Chase, Harold Dana
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Cole, Mrs Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crosby, Mrs. Edward Harold
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill

Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtis, Mrs. Fred G.
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Damon, Arthur Herbert
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dimick, Mrs. William H.
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 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dorr, Mrs. Benjamin H.
 Draper, Eben Sumner
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 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Druker, John
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
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 Elliott, Byron K.
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ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 21, 1947



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From a Self Portrait, Painted in London, 1814

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FREDERICK W. BLISS

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

ALLYN B. MCINTIRE

JAMES V. TONER

FREDERICK M. KIMBALL

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., *Chairman*

HERMANN F. CLARKE

ALLAN FORBES

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

DELEGATES TO THE BAY STATE HISTORICAL LEAGUE

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

JAMES L. BRUCE

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD 1881-1906 *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1907-1910	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1911-1932 *COURTENAY GUILD . . . 1932-1946 FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1947—
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Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING . . 1907-1922 *COURTENAY GUILD . . . 1923-1932	*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE 1932-1941 FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1942-1946 JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1947—
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Clerks and Treasurers

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . . 1881-1884 *JAMES M. HUBBARD . . . 1884-1885 *DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . . 1886-1890 *S. ARTHUR BENT 1890-1899 *CHARLES F. READ 1899-1932
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Clerks

*GEORGE R. MARVIN . . . 1932-1937
 JAMES L. BRUCE 1937—

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH . . . 1932—

Directors

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . . 1886-1887 *THOMAS C. AMORY . . . 1884-1889 *WILLIAM S. APPLETON . . 1884-1894 *WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . . 1884-1896 *S. ARTHUR BENT 1890 *ROBERT R. BISHOP . . . 1882-1884 *JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH . . 1885-1914 ELLERTON J. BREHAUT . . 1946— *FRANCIS H. BROWN . . . 1911-1917 *GEORGE O. CARPENTER . . 1888-1896 *BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . . 1890-1906 *GEORGE KUHN CLARKE . . 1928-1941 HERMANN F. CLARKE . . . 1939— *DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . . 1895-1907 *HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM 1913-1929 *JACOB A. DRESSER . . . 1891-1893 RALPH M. EASTMAN . . . 1941— *JOHN W. FARWELL . . . 1907-1929 *ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . . 1897-1907 ALLAN FORBES 1942-1946 *THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM 1930-1944 *COURTENAY GUILD . . . 1908-1946 *CURTIS GUILD 1881-1906 *JOHN T. HASSAM 1881-1890 *HAMILTON A. HILL . . . 1883-1895	*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1894-1910 JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1935— *NATHANIEL T. KIDDER 1923-1938 *JOHN LATHROP 1887-1899 *ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . . 1882-1884 *WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . . 1899-1903 AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR. 1934— *FRANCIS H. MANNING . . 1904-1922 *WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900-1913 *JOSEPH G. MINOT . . . 1912-1928 *THOMAS MINNS 1881-1885 *GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1908-1933 *FREDERICK W. PARKER 1917-1923 *EDWARD G. PORTER . . . 1896-1900 H. W. DWIGHT RUDD . . 1947— *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . . 1882-1894 *SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . . 1889 FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1915— FRANCIS E. SMITH . . . 1932— *CHARLES H. TAYLOR . . . 1906-1941 CHARLES H. TAYLOR . . . 1945— *WILLIAM Q. WALES . . . 1923-1934 *WILLIAM W. WARREN . . 1886-1890 *WALTER K. WATKINS . . 1929-1933 *WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886 *LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . . 1894-1912
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*Deceased



COURTENAY GUILD

Director, 1908-1946

Vice President, 1923-1932

President, 1932-1946

Died April 24, 1946

In Memoriam

The Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society desires to place on its records a brief appreciation of the long continued and valuable services rendered to the Society by Courtenay Guild, its late President and, since Mr. Taylor's death, the senior member of the Board.

Elected a member in 1888, a Director in 1908, Vice-President in 1923, and President in 1932, he served on the Board for thirty-eight years, the longest term of any Director since the Society was founded.

He was third in seniority of membership in the Society, the two seniors being a man who became a member at the age of three months and another about whom there is no definite information.

As the son of a former President of the Society, and being well known to many of his father's friends, also being greatly interested in the history and antiquities of Boston, it was natural that he should become an officer. He was intensely public spirited and philanthropic, and served many other organizations, usually in high office, and devoted much time, and was very generous, to many objects but never did he fail to give his full attention to the affairs of this Society. He was always at the service of the Board with sound advice, and his careful oversight of the many details of conducting the work of the

Society made its operation efficient and smooth. His pleasant personality, which brought him a host of friends, and made him a very able and agreeable presiding officer, also made him an ideal man for others to work with. Always ready with some anecdote or apt comment, he never allowed the routine of meetings, whether of the Board or the Society, to lapse into dull formality. His knowledge of Boston history was well exemplified at the time when he read a paper to the Society, accepting the portrait of John Hancock. He took much interest and spent much time on many details and conferences in regard to the remodelling of the Council Chamber.

He is sincerely missed by everyone who knew him, and the Board of Directors realizes keenly its great loss, and extends its deep sympathy to his family. He left a record of which any citizen might be proud.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

FRANCIS E. SMITH

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

Committee.

ANNUAL MEETING

President Smith, in accord with due notice given, called to order at 2:30 p.m. the 66th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society which was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 21, 1947.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved and this reading was followed by the presentation of the various annual reports, viz: Directors, Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, and Committees on the Rooms and on the Library. These reports were accepted and ordered printed in accord with a motion offered by Mr. Grabill.

Voted: That the annual reports made at this meeting be accepted and placed on file and that they, together with other proceedings and such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, be put in printed form for distribution to members.

The Nominating Committee then made the following report:

We, the members appointed to serve as the Nominating Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society to be held January 21, 1947, present this report placing in nomination: For Clerk, James L. Bruce, For Treasurer, Francis E. Smith and the following for Directors: Ellerton J. Brehaut, Hermann F. Clarke, Ralph M. Eastman, James M. Hunnewell, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., H. W. Dwight Rudd, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Francis E. Smith, Charles H. Taylor. Signed: Anna L. Cornwall, Freeman Hinckley, Richard F. Lufkin, Frederick A. Turner, Borden Covell, Chairman.

Other nominations were called for but none were offered. Motion was made that the nominations close and that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the com-

mittee. On his so doing, they were declared duly elected officers for the year 1947.

At the December 1946, meeting of the Board of Directors, it was voted to recommend a number of changes in our By-laws to the Annual Meeting. Due notice of these proposed changes having been given, they were voted upon severally and unanimously adopted as follows:

Article X. PRESIDING OFFICER

To strike out the heading and article reading as follows:

PRESIDING OFFICER

"The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors."

And insert in place thereof the following heading and article:

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

"The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Directors, and shall perform the duties delegated to him by the by-laws and such other duties as may be delegated to him by the Society or the Directors.

"In the absence, or inability to act, of the President his duties shall be performed by the Vice-President, and the Vice-President shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by the Society or the Directors."

Article XIII. DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

To insert between the third and fourth paragraphs of the article the following paragraph:

"They shall cause the books and accounts of the Treasurer and the securities of the Society to be audited each year by a certified public accountant."

Article XV. FINANCE COMMITTEE

To strike out the article reading as follows:

"The president shall annually, immediately following his

election, appoint two directors who with him shall constitute the Committee of Finance which shall have the care and supervision of the invested funds of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors. They shall advise the Board as to the expediency of investment or changes of investment of the funds of the Society and from time to time examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and cause them to be audited at the close of the year. They shall report to the Board."

And insert in place thereof the following article:

"The President, immediately after his election in each year, shall appoint a Finance Committee of at least three Directors, which shall have charge of the investment and reinvestment of the funds of the Society subject to the control and approval of the Board of Directors, and shall report thereon to the Board.

The members of the committee shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. The President may be a member, and he shall designate the chairman and shall fill any vacancy in the committee for the remainder of the term."

Article XVI. STANDING COMMITTEES

To strike out the first paragraph reading as follows:

"The President shall annually, immediately following his election and with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, appoint six standing committees (of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member and clerk *ex officio*) as follows:—"

And insert in place thereof the following paragraph:

"The President, immediately after his election in each year, shall appoint, and designate the chairmen of, the following Standing Committees, of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member *ex officio* and act as Secretary of the committee."

Announcement was made of the death of one Life Member, Mr. Marshall H. Gould, and of the election of one Annual Member, Mr. Albert L. Fisher.

The speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, whose subject was: "Has Boston Still a Place in the World?" Mrs. Taylor, in the words of a navy man with whom she had recently talked, said Boston the world over was known as a "knowledge factory." This has always been true of Boston and her place has been one of influencing world thought and she still has that place, but Bostonians must be on their guard against those evils which are everywhere seeking to shackle free institutions.

Meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The past year was one of both loss and gain to the Society.

The year saw the passing of our honored and loyal President, Courtenay Guild, who for fourteen years presided over our meetings and whose father, Curtis Guild, Senior was one of the founders of the Society and its first President. Diligent in attention to the duties of his office, our late President also made various gifts to the Society during his lifetime and by his will bequeathed the Society \$10,000 for the promotion of its purposes, which bequest has now been received. A copy of the memorial in appreciation of his services, as expressed by the Directors and spread upon their records, will be printed in the Proceedings of the Society for this year.

The rearrangement and improvement of the appearance of our rooms continued during the year, the details of which will appear in the report of the Committee on the Rooms. But, one addition to the walls may be mentioned in this report.

In connection with the construction in the Old State House of an entrance to the Washington Street subway the state legislature, by an act passed in 1907, required that the building be restored "as nearly as possible to its provincial condition," and decreed that it "be preserved as an historic and patriotic memorial" and that no alteration of the building, or use of it for "business, commercial or transit purposes," should be made except for the transit purpose then contemplated.

It was customary in provincial times to display the Royal Arms in the Council Chamber. The Arms that were there when the British forces occupied Boston were taken by them on their evacuation of the town in March of 1776, and finally placed in Trinity Church, St. John, New Brunswick, where they have since remained. The Directors have wished, especially since the recent renovation of the Chamber, that they might be obtained and replaced in the room. Efforts to get them back, however, were unsuccessful; but last year the officials of the church courteously sent us a photograph of the Arms with detailed measurements, and we engaged Mr. Andrew Dreselly of Lexington, an expert wood carver, to make a copy.

Mr. Dreselly had the photograph enlarged to the exact size of the original and carved a duplicate. Mr. William J. Parkyns, the British Vice Consul in Boston, gave us a sketch showing the correct coloring, and the finished product, a real work of art, is now in place in the Chamber as was the original in the last years of the province.

During 1946, 128 persons were elected to membership in the Society, 33 life members and 95 annual members. Not since 1889 have so many members been added to our membership list in any one year, which is gratifying as an indication of a continued and, we hope, a growing interest in the purposes of the Society. We lost during the year 20 life members and 12 annual by death; 13 annual resigned and 6 transferred to life membership.

The list of members as of December 31, 1946, is made up of 512 life members and 514 annual members, a total of 1,026 members.

The financial condition of the Society is excellent, as the Treasurer's report will show. Our income has been sufficient to enable us, not only to meet our current necessary maintenance and running expenses, but also to undertake, by means of portraits, furniture and the like, to make some of the rooms in the building more suggestive of the scene of the historic events that occurred in them. There is more to be done in this particular which will require both time and further expenditures. The latter we plan to be in position to make as heretofore.

The amendments of the By-Laws to be acted upon at this annual meeting were proposed to improve the machinery of the Society. The custodians are doing their part in the improvement of the appearance of the rooms and the care of the possessions of the Society, and officers and committees continue their activities in furtherance of the purposes for which the Society was organized.

Gifts of money and of appropriate articles and material to help us carry out the purposes will always be welcomed.

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Clerk in his reports for various years has stressed in each year some phase of his work and this year it will be correspondence. One of the objects of the Society is to collect historic facts about Boston, and this has a corollary, that of giving them out as wanted.

We are called upon daily for information, and often by letter; sometimes it is for no other use than settling an argument, but more often it is for an article about

Boston. Recently there have been two incidents in our correspondence which show the importance of a clearing house such as ours.

One writer was putting out a story of Paul Revere's ride and was using in part as a basis Longfellow's account, forgetting that the poet was writing a poem and not history. As the poem reads:

"Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere."

This may be good poetry but it is bad history. Revere was in Boston when the signals were given and he certainly was not watching and waiting for them. Another instance was the case of an article on the early history of Boston by an author whose assistant at least had never heard of the "Book of Possessions" the most important of all source books on our early history.

These gave opportunity to get the history straight and thus fill our real function as historians.

Through the year we have had our usual eight meetings and lectures with and without illustrations. Judged on the basis of other years, the meetings were very well attended. The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

January 15: Annual Meeting; "John Hancock" by the Honorable Guy W. Cox.

February 19: "These . . . Our Children" by Gordon M. Atkins.

March 19: "South American Voyage" by Harold Putnam.

April 16: "Boston Radio of Today" by Colton G. Morris.

May 21: "T Wharf—Yesterday and Today" by Mrs. Maria Grey Kimball.

Oct. 15: "Palestine Today" by Col. Edwin H. Cooper.

Nov. 19: "The Truth About Atomic Energy" by Herbert Bishop Nichols.

Dec. 17: "Samuel Finlay Breese Morse and the Electric Telegraph in Boston" by Paul A. Hardaway.

The removal of war restrictions on travelling has made a great difference in our attendance and given us that of pre-war days. The attendance for 1946 was 31,348 as compared with 22,515 for 1945.

During the year several groups of children, which are especially welcome, were brought in by their teachers and other historical organizations such as the Wedgwood Club and the Pewter Club held meetings in our rooms.

We had a part in the city observance of Independence Day in that John Edward Selby of the Public Latin School read the Declaration of Independence from the East balcony from which it has been read for many years. From the same balcony at noon on December 24th a quartette of musicians with band instruments played Christmas Carols. The players were: Bert Price, Vincent Giannini, Arthur Hull and Romeo Giannoccaro.

Our rooms are open free to the public and visitors are always welcome.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1946

PERMANENT FUND

Over-investment of cash, January 1, 1946.....		(\$ 165.48)
Receipts:		
Thirty-seven life memberships	\$ 1,110.00	
Proceeds of redemption of securities.....	31,982.50	33,092.50
Total Cash to be accounted for.....		<u>\$32,927.02</u>
Disbursements:		
Cost of securities purchased.....	\$32,799.86	
Cash balance, December 31, 1946.....	127.16	
Total Cash accounted for		<u>\$32,927.02</u>

OTHER FUNDS

Cash balance, January 1, 1946:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund	\$ 195.26		
George T. Cruft Fund	29.48		
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	2,508.88		
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....	1,024.74		
Hugh J. Stockford Fund	262.03		\$ 4,020.39
Receipts:			
Proceeds on redemption of securities:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$ 3,135.00		
George T. Cruft Fund.....	1,020.00		
Thomas Minns Fund.....	5,200.00	\$ 9,355.00	
Additions:			
Courtenay Guild Fund, bequest	\$10,000.00		
James Lyman Whitney, Library Fund, distribution from New England Trust Company, as trustee...	76.45	10,076.45	
Income:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$ 1,192.64		
George T. Cruft Fund	49.00		
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....	50.55		
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....	49.40		
Thomas Minns Fund	810.42		
Hugh J. Stockford Fund	190.00	2,342.01	21,773.46
Total Cash to be accounted for			<u>\$25,793.85</u>
Disbursements:			
Purchase of securities:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$ 3,052.50		
George T. Cruft Fund.....	1,032.72		
Thomas Minns Fund	5,000.00		
Courtenay Guild Fund	9,770.60	\$18,855.82	
Accrued interest paid on purchase of bonds:			
Courtenay Guild Fund	32.05		
Transferred to current account:			
Income, net, exclusive of interest purchased for Courtenay Guild Fund	2,342.01	\$21,229.88	
Cash balance, December 31, 1946			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund	\$ 277.76		
George T. Cruft Fund.....	16.76		
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....	2,585.33		
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....	1,024.74		
Thomas Minns Fund	200.00		
Hugh J. Stockford Fund.....	262.03		
Courtenay Guild Fund	197.35	4,563.97	
Total Cash accounted for			<u>\$25,793.85</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
CURRENT ACCOUNT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1946

Cash balance, January 1, 1946	\$ 2,296.95	
Less: Taxes withheld from salaries, remitted in January, 1946...	135.20	\$ 2,161.75

Receipts:

467 yearly dues.....	\$ 2,335.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,500.00	
Income from Permanent Fund investments.....	7,355.47	
Income from Norcross Fund.....	1,192.64	
Income from Cruft Fund.....	49.00	
Income from Whitney Library Fund.....	50.55	
Income from Bancroft Fund.....	49.40	
Income from Minns Fund.....	810.42	
Income from Stockford Fund.....	190.00	
Petty cash and souvenir account.....	602.10	
Contributions	1.00	
Marine Museum	305.00	14,440.58

Total Cash to be Accounted for.....		\$16,602.33
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Disbursements:

Salaries	\$ 6,722.45	
Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.....	2,021.19	
Committee on rooms	648.03	
Insurance	1,218.84	
Upkeep	136.64	
Exhibit's expense	180.00	
Library	32.32	
Marine Museum	1,103.72	
Restoration work	2,722.30	
Miscellaneous	679.87	15,465.36
		\$ 1,136.97

Bond purchased as income asset (Current Expendable Fund for Restoration Work)		1,015.00
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Cash Balance, December 31, 1946	\$ 237.17	
Less: Taxes withheld from salaries, remitted in January, 1947...	115.20	\$ 121.97

INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT AND OTHER FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 1946

Par Value or Number of Shares		PERMANENT FUND			
		Bonds	Rate	Maturity	
\$2,000	American & Foreign Power Co.....	5	%	March	1, 2030
1,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Deb.	2½		December	15, 1961
400	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Deb.	3		September	1, 1956
2,000	American Tobacco Co., Deb.	3		April	15, 1962
5,000	Associated Electric Co.	5		January	1, 1961
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (Southwestern Div.), 1st Mtge.	3½-5		July	1, 1950
4,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., Conv. Ref.....	4		July	1, 1951
1,300	Boston & Maine R. R., 1st Mtge.....	4		July	1, 1960
3,000	Boston & Maine R. R., Income Mtge.....	4½		July	1, 1970
2,000	A. C. F. Brill Motors Co., Income Deb.....	6		December	31, 1969
5,000	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., 1st Ser. A.....	4		October	1, 1975
5,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st & Ref., Ser. F.....	5		March	1, 1977
2,000	North Penn Gas Co., 1st Mtge.....	5½		May	1, 1957
2,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Genl Mtge.....	4½		June	1, 1965
4,000	Philadelphia Co., Coll. Tr.	4¼		July	1, 1961
3,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.....	4¼		December	1, 1972
5,000	Shell Union Oil Corp., Deb.....	2½		April	1, 1971
2,000	Southern California Edison Co., 1st & Ref.....	3		September	1, 1965
2,000	Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines, 1st.....	4½		March	1, 1977
6,000	Southern Pacific Co.	4½		May	1, 1981
5,000	Texas Public Service Co., 1st Mtge.....	5		January	1, 1961
4,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½		January	1, 1955
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½		April	1, 1955
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½		September	1, 1955
1,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½		November	1, 1956
5,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½		March	1, 1958
1,000	United States Treasury	2		December	15, 1949/51
1,000	United States Treasury	2½		December	15, 1963/68
2,000	United States Treasury	2½			1967/72
5,000	United States Treasury	2½		December	15, 1967/72
5,000	Western Maryland Ry., 1st Mtge.....	4		October	1, 1952

INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT AND OTHER FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 1946

Par Value or Number of Shares		Rate	Maturity
PERMANENT FUND (Concluded)			
Stocks			
30	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.		
100	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Com.		
2	Christiana Securities Corp., Com.		
120	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.		
100	Insurance Company of North America		
200	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Com.		
150	Pullman, Inc.		
150	Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)		
30*	United Fruit Co.		
	* 20 additional shares received in stock split.		

OTHER FUNDS

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS FUND:

Bonds			
\$3,000	American & Foreign Power Co.....	5 %	March 1, 2030
3,000	A. C. F. Brill Motors Co., Income Deb.....	6	December 31, 1969
2,000	Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines), 1st.....	4½	March 1, 1977
Stocks			
15	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.		
50	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.		
45	Electric Bond & Share Co.. \$4.20 Pfd.		
50	First National Bank of Boston		
65	General Electric Co.. Com.		
40	Insurance Company of North America		
30*	United Fruit Co.		
	* 20 additional shares received in stock split.		

GEORGE T. CRUFT FUND:

Bonds			
\$1,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., Conv. & Ref.....	4	July 1, 1951

INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT AND OTHER FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 1946

Par Value
or Number
of Shares

Rate

Maturity

OTHER FUNDS (Concluded)

JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND:

Stocks

- 3 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
1 First National Bank of Boston

THOMAS MINNS FUND.

Bonds

\$5,000	Abitibi Power & Paper Co., 1st.....	5 %	June	1, 1965
5,000	Quebec, Province of	3	July	15, 1955
5,000	United States Treasury.....	2½	December	15, 1966/71
5,000	Washington Water Power Co., 1st Mtge.....	3½	June	1, 1964

Stocks

- 10 Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.
60 Insurance Company of North America

HUGH J. STOCKFORD FUND:

Bonds

\$2,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st & Ref.....	4¼	December	1, 1972
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Stocks

- 20 Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.
13 United Aircraft Corp., \$5 Pfd.

COURTENAY GUILD FUND:

Bonds

\$5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Deb..	2¾	December	15, 1961
4,000	Selected Industries, Inc., Deb.....	2¾	April	1, 1961

CURRENT EXPENDABLE FUND FOR RESTORATION WORK:

Bond

\$1,000	American Machine & Metals, Inc., S. F. Deb.....	4¾	July	1, 1959
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MARINE MUSEUM

1946 Receipts

Jan. 1	Cash in Home Savings Bank.....	\$ 98.45
18	Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.....	2.30
Dec. 31	Total dues received during 1946.....	310.00
	Interest on deposits received for 1946.....	5.14
	Transferred from Bostonian Society.....	768.72

\$1,184.61

1946 Disbursements

Dec. 31	Anchor Linotype Printing Co.	\$ 6.50
	Total yearly payments to Boston Edison Co.	149.52
	1946 Salary to Mr. Sproul and to Mr. Proctor.....	920.00
	Cash on hand (Home Savings Bank).....	108.59

\$1,184.61

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gift	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Bequest	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Alice E. Sias Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,585 33
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	25,000 00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	4,273 34

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Directors of The Bostonian Society:

We have made an audit of the financial books and records of The Bostonian Society for the year ended December 31, 1946, which included an examination of the securities of the various funds in the vaults of the New England Trust Company on December 30, 1946. In our opinion the foregoing statements of cash receipts and disbursements of permanent and other funds and of the current account and the list of investments, present correctly the recorded transactions of the Society for the year then ended and the cash and securities on hand at December 31, 1946.

Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company,
Certified Public Accountants

February 14, 1947

Complete report on file in the Clerk's office.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

To speak again of the reembellishment of our rooms is to tell an almost twice told tale, but as the work still continues, though much too slow to suit our wishes, there are new accomplishments to be recorded. You have heard of one of these in your Directors' report, but there are others.

We have added to the Council Chamber an oil portrait of Governor Thomas Pownall, painted by James M. Carpenter from a copy of the original by Francis Cotes. Pownall from our point of view, was probably the best of the Royal Governors. He understood the colonies

and was always friendly. On his return to England his voice was often heard in their behalf.

When the Boston Port Bill was under discussion and Lord North was active against the colonies, Pownall said: "The people of Massachusetts, instead of being a set of thankless, discontented and turbulent rioters" such as their enemies represented them, were, as a community, as "religious, conscientious and peaceable a people as in His Majesty's dominions." Lord North said in answer to colonial resistance to his measures: "We must risk something—if we don't, all is over" to which Pownall replied that if they persisted in their present arbitrary policy, all would, indeed, be "over."* Thus very fittingly Pownall has a place on our walls. In fact, the Council voted in 1763 to hang his portrait there.

The "sacred cod" has always been dear to Massachusetts and goes back into colonial days. When the state government removed from the old to the new State House, the cod which had hung in Representatives Hall and which had been carved by John Welch, was carried to the new headquarters.

Since that time, the Old State House has been without this emblem. Andrew Dreselly, who carved our George III Coat-of-Arms, also carved, and had painted a cod, which now replaces the former one in Representatives Hall.

Other additions are contemplated and some are now in process, such as portraits of John Adams and James Bowdoin, also for Representatives Hall. When these have been finished, we believe that the Old State House will reflect as never before the history that was made in this building, one of the most historic in the country.

The change in our rooms made a complete new catalogue necessary, as the location of all our pictures is now

*See *Proceedings*, Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. 63, page 283.

different—some of them stored. This work has now been completed and once again we are able to produce the items we have when they are requested. Those only who have made a catalogue of numerous items will realize the amount of work involved.

Some years ago Miss Louisa Lee Sargent gave us for our Marine Room a model of the "Ice King." This was made by the ship's carpenter when the vessel was en route from Boston to Batavia, Java on which Miss Sargent was a passenger and of which her father was captain. Miss Grace Williams Treadwell has now given us an abstract of the log of the ship on this trip made by Miss Sargent. The book is well illustrated by pencil drawings.

The vessel belonged to the Tudor Company, famous for its shipments of ice from Boston to Charleston, New Orleans, the West Indies, Rio de Janeiro and Calcutta. The peak year of shipments by the Tudors and others from Boston was 1860, when 142,463 tons were shipped.

Other additions to our collections worthy of mention are an old table cloth and a finely embroidered christening dress from Fred A. Tisdale, the bugle of John Mugsford, from Miss Jessie L. Mugsford, and a gold bug poster of the famous campaign of McKinley and Bryan of 1896 from Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk of the Committee.*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS 1946

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Barta Press	Photograph	Old State House
Boston Globe	Photograph	Group of Recipients, Harvard Honor Degrees, 1946
Dedham Historical Society	Agreement (manuscript)	Building Houses on Tremont Street

Eastman, Ralph M.	Snapshots (19)	Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island in process of demolition.
Foster, Miss Isabel	Old Papers Tickets Menu Daguerreotype	Washington Society Lottery Dinner to George B. McClellan Daniel Webster
Goode, George W.	Photograph	First Massachusetts Infantry, 50th Reunion
Marblehead Historical Society	Deed Old Documents	Tomb in Charter St. Burying Ground Power of Attorney, 1781 Agreement to Share Prize Money, 1778
Mugsford, Miss Jessie L.	Bugle	John Mugsford, 10th Massachusetts Battery
Pendleton, W. E.	Tickets	Boston and East Boston Horse Cars Citizen Lines
Perkins, Rev. John C.	Photograph Menu	Old State House Dinner to Queen Kapiolani
Porter, Herbert G.	Tickets Menu Tokens	Peace Jubilee Boston Commercial Club Willard's Jewelry Store
Purchased	Drawing	Pie Alley by A. A. Blum
Rosenberg, M. J.	Playbill	Wesleyan Association Hall
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Poster	Gold Bug Champaign, 1896
Tappan, Edward H.	Photograph	Kings Head Tavern
Tisdale, Fred A.	Dress Embroidery	Baby Christening Table Cloth
Treadwell, Miss Grace William	Abstract of Log	"Ice King"

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

What was true in Solomon's time is still true today:
"Of making many books there is no end." When one
considers the great number of books that have been
written, even about Boston alone, the thought arises,

will not the mine of information someday become exhausted? There is not the slightest evidence of the possibility of any such happening.

History, of course, is the story of men and their doings. It is not something dead or inanimate, it is alive and life means growth and happenings. So long as there are men and women, there will be history and books. Too many of us were taught history as though it were dry and sear. The youth of today is more fortunate. Upon such considerations as the past living in the present, it is not surprising that there are always books to be added to our library and 1946 has been no exception.

Two important biographies have been purchased, Louis D. Brandies by Alpheus Thomas Mason and Samuel J. Elder by Margaret M. Elder. Both these men were lawyers, both were eminent in their profession and both served their home city, Boston, their state and their country.

The Lowells and Their Seven Worlds by Ferris Greenslet is a book of much interest to any Bostonian who wishes to look into the social, professional, scientific or business life of this city.

The Happy Profession by Ellery Sedgwick is almost an autobiography. It is the story of one who for 30 years had been editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

To those interested in architecture, Boston After Bulfinch, by Walter H. Kilham, will have a special interest.

Other books purchased are:

Saints and Strangers, a pilgrim story, by George Willison.

The Middle Span by George Santayana.

Losing's Field Book of the War of 1812.

Benjamin Franklin by John T. Morse.

Through Purple Glass by Lititia Preston Osborne.

Among the gift books to the Society is one of special interest as it relates to the Public Garden. This is the record book of the first trustees, from William Shand.

The library is fortunate in acquiring this early history of the garden.

Another gift book is *A Century of Service* by Anna L. Cornwall. This is the story of aid to discharged prisoners.

Other gift books are:

Journals of the House of Representatives, volumes 20 and 21, from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Book of Possessions, that early source book of Boston history from Ellerton J. Brehaut.

History of the Roxbury Latin School from John G. Weld.

Twenty-two financial reports of Dorchester from Goodspeeds Book Shop.

Organ and Organ Builders of Christ Church, from the author Mary Kent Davy Babcock.

Ebenezer Francis from the author, Allan Forbes.

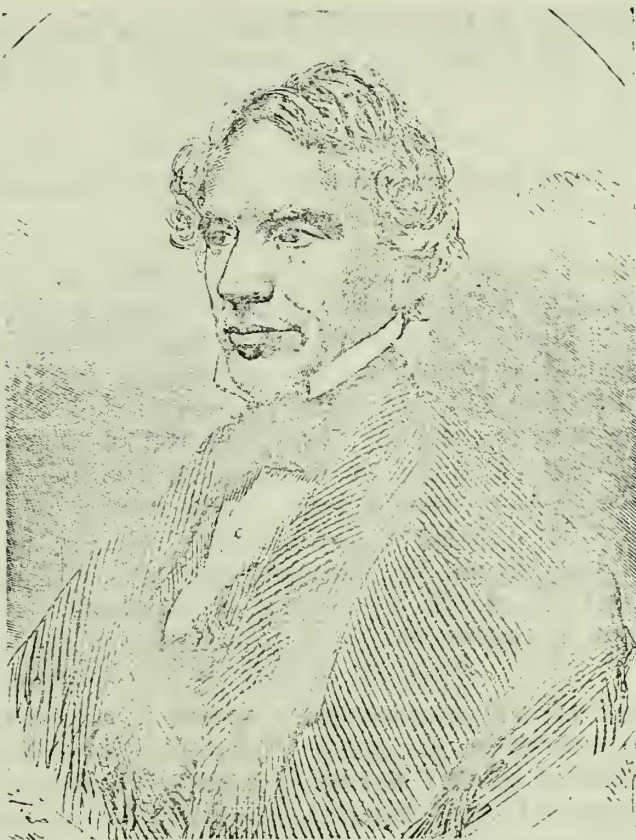
Salem East India Marine Society from the Peabody Museum.

Boston Fire-Underwriters Union — Constitution and rates from C. L. Bancroft.

*Sir David Ochterlony—manuscript—*from the estate of E. Royal Tyler.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk of the Committee.*



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE
From Ballou's Pictorial, February 10, 1855

Samuel Finley Breese Morse and the Electric Telegraph in Boston

*A paper read in the Council Chamber of the Old State
House at a meeting of the Bostonian Society
December 17, 1946*

BY PAUL A. HARDAWAY

(Historian New York Chapter, Morse Telegraph Club of America)

WITH ADDITIONS

This year (1946) marks the century of the introduction of the electric telegraph in Boston and it is therefore fitting that the story of this invention be retold at this time. There was nothing new, even in Morse's time, in the sending of messages by telegraph. The root meaning of the word is "writing far off" and the ancient Romans are credited with flashing news by beacon lights on their hills. Nor is there anything new in codes; even the alphabet had been put into code before the days of Morse. But to Morse belongs the credit of the dot and dash coding of the letters as used in this country and Canada and of the introduction of the electro-magnet as applied to instruments for telegraphic reception.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse had reached the age of forty before he thought of putting electricity to a practical use, though while a student at Yale he had studied the subject under Professor Jeremiah Day. His ambition was to be a painter. Graduating in 1810, he returned to Boston and the scenes of his boyhood, for it is well known that he was born in Charlestown April 27, 1791. Here he entered the studio of Washington Allston and went with him to London in 1811, and while there became a pupil also of Benjamin West, another American born

artist. His painting, the "Dying Hercules," was exhibited at the Royal Academy and pronounced by critics one of the leading pictures of the exhibition.

Returning again to Boston in 1815, he opened his own studio with visitors a plenty, but patrons few. In 1818, he went to Charleston, S. C., where at one time he had as many as 150 orders ahead of him. But, these were mostly for portraits and he had set out to be a scenic artist not a painter of portraits. He opened a studio in New York in 1823 and with other artists established the National Academy of the Arts of Design, of which he was President in 1842.

Professor James F. Dana lectured on electro-magnetism and electricity during 1826-27 before the New York Athenaeum and Morse was a regular attendant. In 1831-32 he made a trip to Paris where apparently the idea of a practical application of electricity came to him. In 1832, on board the *Sully*, on which he returned from Europe, Morse heard a passenger inquire of Doctor Charles T. Jackson of Boston,* "If the flow of electricity was not retarded by the length of the wire." "No," said Jackson, "electricity passes instantly over any known length of wire and the presence of the current could be detected in any part of the line by breaking the circuit." This was the spark that put the electric charged mind of Morse into action, and he then remarked, as he described the scene later, "If this be so and the presence of electricity can be made visible in any desired part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence might not be instantaneously transmitted by electricity to any distance." Immediately he began to make notes, draw sketches of instruments, and devise his code. Twelve years of

*This Dr. Jackson of Boston, better known for his controversy with Dr. Morton over the use of ether in surgical operations, became a "thorn in the flesh" to the Morse interests. The Courts disallowed his claim against Morse, but, he put out a letter claiming to be a co-inventor with Morse and was always ready to testify to that effect in suits in which the invention became involved.

experimentation with toil, privation, and disappointment followed, before he reached success in the acceptance of his invention.

Morse had been made professor of the "Literature of the Arts of Design" in the University of the City of New York and had quarters in the university building which he used for a home as well as a shop for his experiments. (It must not be overlooked that he was still dreaming of being a painter and was hoping to get from his invention the means of continuing as an artist.) Many times in his life he reached the bottom of his purse and at this period he was almost in poverty.

In order to perfect his invention and place it on the market Morse was forced into a partnership with three other men, Leonard D. Gale, Professor of Science in the University, Alfred Vail, a student in the University, and F. O. J. Smith, a Congressman from Maine. Gale gave him scientific information on the question of batteries and magnets. Vail was a better mechanic than Morse and assisted in perfecting his instruments. His descendants have claimed that he invented the dot and dash code and have placed on his tombstone in the Morristown, N. J., churchyard the words: "Inventor of the telegraph dot and dash alphabet."

Francis O. J. Smith was a Representative in the Twenty-Sixth Congress from the Cumberland Congressional District of Maine and was the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He became acquainted with Morse in 1839 when the inventor appeared before this committee to exhibit his invention in connection with his application for Congressional aid. He was much enthused over the telegraph and later resigned from Congress when he became a partner of Morse in promoting the invention.

Smith today would probably be called a "go-getter," but Morse felt that in the promotion of the invention,

even before the Washington-Baltimore Line was completed, Smith was most concerned with his own interests, and during the years of their partnership they had differences in their business relations which caused Morse heartaches and embarrassment.*

The price to Morse for the services of his partners was a share in his patents, of which Gale had 1/16th, Vail, 2/16ths, Smith, 5/16ths, and Morse 8/16ths or after he bought out Gale, 9/16ths. They associated themselves as the Magnetic Telegraph Company and their agreement defined their duties, and also provided that in the sale of stock, one share was to go to the Partnership for every share sold the public. In this connection, three trustees, Crawford Livingston, Benjamin D. Mussey and James W. Thompson, were appointed to protect the rights of the partners.

In 1837, with the assistance of Gail and Vail, Morse developed workable instruments, and he appeared before a committee of Congress on a bill providing \$30,000 for the development of a 50 mile line. The Committee reported favorably April 6, 1838. But this was not the time for a "fanatical" scheme. The country was still in the throes of the panic of 1837 and congressmen were loath to make any appropriation for which they might be criticised. The bill was not passed until March 3, 1843, the last day of a session of a later Congress when, as the story is told, Morse had given up hope and gone home before the vote was taken.

While waiting for action on the part of Congress, Morse and Smith went abroad to secure patents. In England, they met the opposition of Wheatstone and Cooke who were also working out a system of telegraph and who actually got patents in the United States prior

*It appears that by his will Smith gave, among other charitable bequests, a large legacy to a home for aged women and a library for his native town of Brentwood, New Hampshire.

to the Morse patent. The Attorney-General in England ruled that the working of the Morse system had already been made public in the United States and therefore no patent could be issued to him. This has been generally regarded as a mere legal quibble in order to protect the English patentees. In France, Morse and Smith fared better as a patent was issued, but this really meant nothing to them as the telegraph was declared a government monopoly. Here it might be said that Morse triumphed over his rivals in that they used as a receiving instrument a moving magnetic needle which was deflected from a center position in one direction to represent dots and in the other to represent dashes, permitting visual reception only, while he, by the use of an electro magnet to manipulate a moving lever was enabled to record permanently his dots and dashes upon a moving tape.

Morse returned from Europe to his darkest days. He was without money, Congress would take no action and ridicule was heaped upon him. When consideration is given to the superstition, ridicule and opposition that inventors and sponsors of new ideas have always had to contend with, it seems most remarkable that technical progress, throughout the years, has gone on at such a rapid pace.

One wonders why it is that human nature instinctively resists change; whether it is due to fear of the unknown or a dread that the new object or idea will in some way disturb established customs and ways of living, or, can it be, that a spirit of envy makes us dislike to see our fellow man step up beyond us? Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph was no exception to this attitude, nor was the experience of Colonel Colt with his telegraph, as we shall soon see.

When the bill was introduced in Congress for an appropriation to build the first experimental line by Morse, it had to run the gauntlet of numerous Congressional

wits, and when the measure was finally passed in spite of opposition, the Hon. John Bryan, second assistant Post Master General, who was placed in charge of the appropriation expenditures, was mortified to have it known that he was connected with such a fanatical scheme and felt sure his appointment was maneuvered by his political opponents to embarrass him.

On receiving the appropriation, the company let the contracts for the building of the experimental line between Baltimore and Washington. By May 1, 1844, the line out of Washington had reached Annapolis Junction and on that day the Whigs had nominated Henry Clay for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice President. The news was carried by train to Annapolis Junction, where Vail telegraphed it to Morse in Washington. When the passengers on the train reached Washington they were unwilling to believe the news had preceeded them and were inclined to credit it to some kind of trickery. By May 24th, the line was completed and the well-known message, "What God hath wrought," passed over the wires.

Before taking up the development of telegraph lines, it might be helpful to consider the sending and receiving instruments. The telegraph employs a magnetic circuit, the opening and closing of which produces the dots and dashes or the letters according to the method used.

In the manual method the sender depresses a key to close the circuit, and as soon as the key is released, a spring raises it, opening the circuit. In the early days of the telegraph, the messages were received on an instrument which recorded them on a tape in the form of dots and dashes, these being translated into sense through an alphabet consisting of various combinations of these symbols. It was soon discovered that the noise of the instrument as it ground out its short and long sounds while the instrument was in operation, could be directly

interpreted into the Morse alphabet and thus reading by sound was born. The managers of the various companies, being afraid of errors that might be made with this method, gave strict instructions that telegraphers reading by sound would be subject to dismissal, but in spite of this the new mode proved to be more practical and less liable to error, and in a short time an operator was liable to be without employment unless he could read by sound.

Mr. Alvin F. Harlow, in his book, "Old Wires and New Waves," published in 1936, makes reference to the flurry this new accomplishment created and writes of James F. Leonard, one of the early sound readers, as follows:

"An amazing number of boys were telegraph operators in those days. Jimmy in 1847, at the age of fourteen, entered the service as a messenger boy with the Frankfort, Kentucky, office. Within a year he was an operator and reading by sound. Not only that, but he could send and listen to an incoming message at the same time, writing the latter out between sendings. It was soon decided that he was too great for Frankfort and the officials took him to the Louisville office in 1848 where crowds went to see him. P. T. Barnum, then attaining renown as a showman, heard of the remarkable cleverness of this fifteen year old boy, journeyed to Louisville, saw his work and offered him a contract for exhibition in the museum which the impresario had installed in New York City. But Jimmy refused to commercialize his art. When he died as a Civil War soldier in 1862, he was buried in Frankfort and the monument over his grave was adorned with sculptured telegraph poles and wires."

The printed method as known today is the stock or news ticker by which the message is printed on a paper ribbon or page as by a typewriter. The sending instrument has the usual typewriter keyboard and no knowledge of telegraphy is required to operate it. In many cases the sending and receiving instruments are combined and what the sender sees on the roll in front of him as he

types is appearing on a like roll on the other end of the line.

In commenting on the inroads the printing telegraph has made in recent years over the hand operated Morse system, Mr. Harlow says,

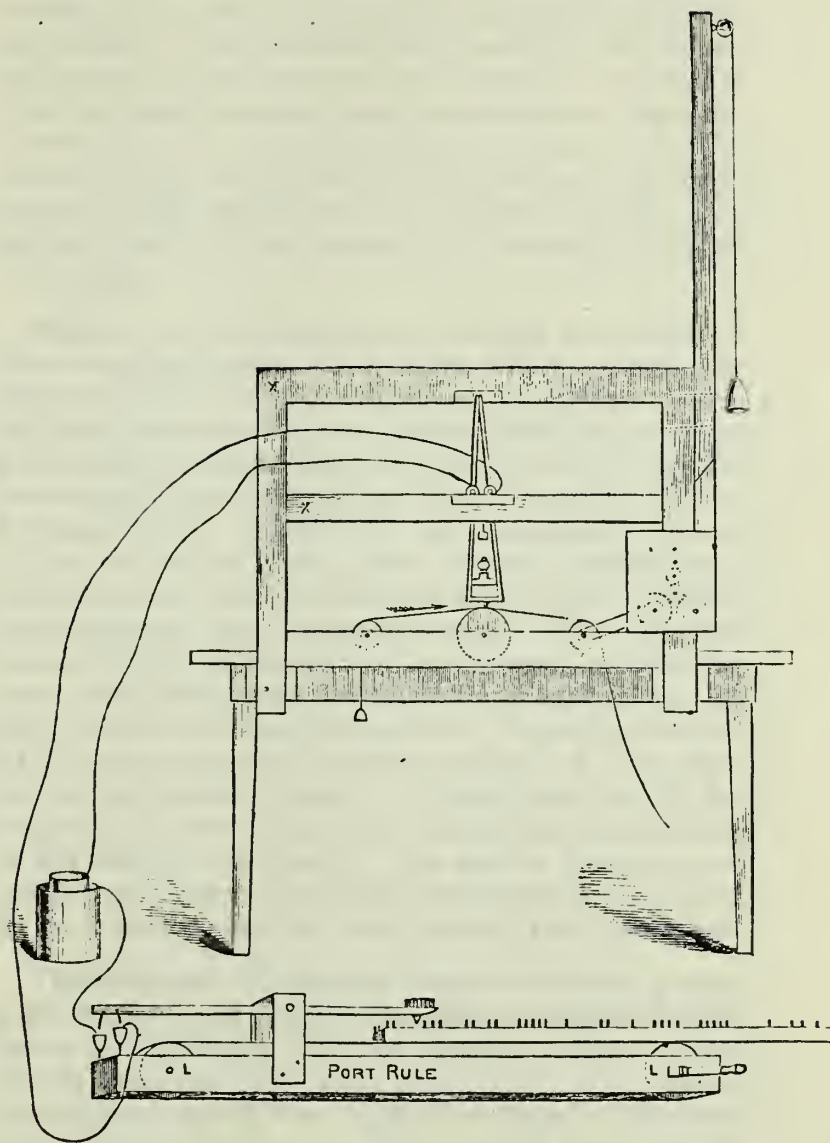
"How curious that the mere clicking of an instrument, a purely casual sound, at first supposed to be of no more consequence than the rattle of a wagon wheel over a stony road should have come to be for decades the most important function of the telegraph instrument, the only way by which a message was received. But now a cycle has been completed, and the once burning question as to who was the first to receive by sound, is no longer important, for we have come back to the printing telegraphs, and the old Morse key, though still clinging valiantly to existence has been reduced to a very minor position in the business of telegraphy."

One would gather from the following that the reception or the forwarding of a telegram by a customer in the early days was a formal and serious piece of business. Mr. Harlow's book quotes from a handbill issued at the time of the opening of a new office to the effect "that 'The Pittsburgh Telegraphery' pays attention not only to business, but to comfort and elegance. It must have been rather spacious, for there were:

'APARTMENT I, an enclosure designed exclusively for LADIES, and for Gentlemen accompanying them; APARTMENT II, an Enclosure designed exclusively for Gentlemen of the Press, resident in Pittsburg, or visiting the City; APARTMENT III, designed exclusively for Persons Writing or Receiving Despatches by Telegraph.'

"It was pointed out that:

'Gentlemen visiting the room merely as SPECTATORS are assigned ample space, and respectfully requested to OBSERVE THE RULES, as the most PERFECT ORDER is desirable for the convenience of the Public, as well as for the Telegraphers.'



MORSE'S FIRST TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT

Morse, himself, at first used for transmitting a semi-automatic apparatus which opened and closed the circuit mechanically. This consisted of types which were blocks with projections on the top properly spaced in accordance with the desired number group transmission of impulses. These blocks in their predetermined order were then passed through a trough under the circuit controller lever, the projections coming into contact with this lever, raising and lowering it and making and breaking the circuit accordingly.

His first receiving instrument consisted of a ribbon of paper running between rolls, above which a pencil was suspended with the point resting on the ribbon. When the circuit was open the pencil made a straight line, when it was closed, a magnet pulled the pencil away so that the line was no longer straight but rather marked a "V" or a truncated "V." These "V's" were recorded in groups of one to ten in keeping with Morse's number-word dictionary code which preceded his dot and dash alphabet. Improvements were continually made. With his code book of words represented by arrangement of numbers, he at once encountered difficulty with proper names, because they were almost without end. Sometime between 1832, when he devised the number code, and 1844 when he sent his famous message, he worked out the full dot and dash alphabet code, the use of which became standard in this country and Canada. This use has been replaced only by the International Code in wireless practice, and by the telephone and the ticker method above described.

The Baltimore-Washington experiment having proved a success, the great period of development began. A committee of the Morse Company sought to secure a right of way along the New Jersey railroads for the construction of its projected lines. This effort signally failed and they turned to Boston and New England which had already tasted of the electric telegraph, according to the

story in the *Electrical Review* of June 20, 1885 that Colonel Colt, later known to fame and fortune as the inventor of the revolver that bears his name, constructed in the fall of 1843 a line from the town of Hull to the city of Boston.

The story of his enterprise as told in the above mentioned publication, was related in an interview given in 1885 by seventy-one year old Captain Moses Tower of Hull who was the construction contractor of the line. It is a representative illustration of what promoters of new projects have to face and overcome.

"Yes!" said he, as he lit his pipe and calmly puffed away, "It was a very funny experience I had with the telegraph line. Why you have no idea of the difficulties which beset us every foot of the way or the foolish and superstitious fears which people had of it,—people who claimed to be intelligent and sensible, too. . . . At this time, Prof. Morse and his friends were urging Congress to make an appropriation to construct a line between Washington and Baltimore. . . . Col. Colt, who had invented the Colt revolver, had failed up a short time before. He had considerable leisure on his hands and like most inventors spent his spare time in studying something new. He became interested in Prof. Morse's experiments and convincing himself that it was a valuable field for independent investigation, set to work to perfect some method of his own for transmitting the electric current. Then, as now, there was a signal station at Hull, established for the purpose of informing the members of the Merchants Exchange of the arrival of vessels in the outer harbor. In foggy or bad weather the signals had to be sent to a relay station on Long Island and then repeated to Boston.* Of course this was very slow work, so when Col. Colt unfolded his telegraph scheme to the members of the Exchange, they gave him their approval. Colt had hit upon the method of transmitting which he thought would do the work. The Colonel engaged me to procure the posts, erect them and string the wires. I started from the signal station at Hull and strung the wires on posts thirty five feet high and three hundred

*See the note on *Visual Telegraphs in Boston Before the Electric Telegraph* printed at the end of this paper.

feet apart. . . . But after I got across to the Hingham side my troubles seemed to multiply. The villagers were deeply interested in what I was doing, but were terribly afraid that the wire would injure them and their property. Many were afraid to pass under it, lest something, they knew not what, would come and strike them dead. Others did not want it near their houses or barns, having the idea it would attract the lightning and set them on fire. In one place in Hingham, opposite the Old Colony House, I wanted to cross a field belonging to a Mr. Burr but he refused to allow it. He had heard that if a line was put there, he would not dare pasture his cattle in the field, he would not venture to go into it himself to mow, or send any of his help, and finally it would spoil the property and greatly lessen its value and perhaps prevent him selling it at any future time. This is only a sample of the objections which were made and explained but it was of no use. I had to go around and follow the highway and even here I met a great deal of opposition from the people, in the way of having the poles I set up during the day, sawed down at night. However, by great perseverance, I managed to get the line into Quincy but finding there so many people settled on the line between that town and Boston which we wished to follow, we thought it best to negotiate with the Old Colony Railroad for the privilege of erecting poles along its line to the City, a distance of eight miles. We offered to put in instruments and provide operators in all the stations in Quincy and maintain them free of charge for the use of the railroad. The directors of the railroad considered the matter. They couldn't see what use it would be to the road to have the instruments and operators and finally concluded to ask fifty thousand dollars for the privilege. The price was altogether too stiff so I followed the turnpike into Boston, where the citizens cut down poles as they did in Quincy. . . . But after awhile, in spite of the great opposition, the line of telegraph was finished, greatly to the satisfaction of a few and particularly to myself. The final connection was made and a message was received over the line from Hull, I think on December 10, 1843.* But that

*If the date of this message is correct, it preceded that of the Baltimore and Washington message, but Capt. Tower was 71 years of age when he told the story 42 years after it happened and he may have been mistaken. Certainly history records May 24, 1844 as the date of the first sending of a message over a completed line between cities, by electric telegraph.

very night a heavy northwest storm came up and blew the line down in exposed places in Hull and elsewhere and the enterprise had to be abandoned. Col. Colt was almost heartbroken, while his purse was empty. I know for a fact that he had to pawn his coat in order to get away from the city and return to Hartford. It was hard on me too for I lost fifteen hundred dollars on my contract. "I cannot help reflecting," said the old Captain, as he looked out the window and brought his story to a close, "when I look at the network of wires overhead in Boston today and then think of the extreme difficulty I had forty years ago in getting a single wire into the city, that the world moves in spite of the opposition of people generally to new things and suppose will continue to move against some kind of opposition like I have told you of 'til the end of time."

Another instance of railroad opposition to the telegraph is given in an early advertisement of the Stonington Railroad in which they state with apparent pride, "No trains run by telegraph." A whole volume could be devoted to those negative souls who did their best to put a brake on progress but space will be given only to one more example. In the "Historical Sketch of the Electric Telegraph," by Alexander Jones, published in 1852, he wrote: "All ideas of connecting Europe with America by lines extending directly across the Atlantic is utterly impractical and absurd. It is found on land, when sending messages over a circuit of four or five hundred miles only, it is necessary to have relays and magnets to keep up, or renew the current and its action." In spite of Mr. Jones' outlook, however, we have had for over eighty years cables in operation under this expanse of water.

Boston's direct association with Morse's Electric Telegraph began in the fall of 1844 only a few months after the Washington-Baltimore experimental line had been completed. Ezra Cornell, Morse's assistant erected a line in Boston, extending from Milk Street to School Street to attract attention to the invention and for the purpose of raising money for the building of a telegraph between Boston and New York. In order to clear ex-

penses connected with the exhibition of the apparatus, admittance was twenty-five cents. Cornell was to have all the profits and pay all expenses. Morse furnished the machinery.

In a letter to Honorable H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, Cornell wrote as follows:

"Boston, Nov. 23, 1844.

Dear Sir:

I am happy to inform you that the exhibition of Prof. Morse's Telegraph here is doing much to interest business men of the city in favor of it and its extension between the principal cities. I frequently hear men of the soundest minds express the opinion that it will become indispensable in the transmission of business intelligence in a very short time.

It is already, and very justly, regarded as the greatest invention of the present age, and Prof. Morse is destined to reap a rich reward.

Your obedient servant,
E. Cornell."

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth

Morse for a brief period personally assisted Cornell in the demonstration and then returned to New York.

Promotion was Smith's part in the enterprise and on him rested the duty of organizing a company to raise the money and build the New York-Boston line. Cornell soon after the return of Morse to New York, grew impatient with the progress of Smith and wrote Morse as follows:

I don't know what Smith is moving about but I am sure if I had the business to manage, I should have no difficulty in getting a good Company organized at once, with ample means to erect the line from this city to New York. The Board of Brokers have visited the Telegraph and were delighted with it."

Smith got his company organized under an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed in the session of 1845-46 as the "New York and Boston Telegraph Association" with a capital of \$175,000.00, F. O. J. Smith, President,

and Thomas M. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer. The enthusiasm of Boston's business men, however, did not reach a point where they invested a single dollar and as a result, Smith started the construction of the line with his own means and money invested by his own personal friends.

This being the first electric telegraph that successfully entered Boston from New York, a review in detail of the project might be of more than passing interest, as it was worked out just 100 years ago as previously mentioned.

The route selected was via Bowery and Third Avenue, along the Harlem Railroad for a few miles, thence along the Turnpike via Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport to New Haven and from there by way of the Hartford, Worcester and Western Railroads to Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, the patent covering also "all points intermediate by any other route."

The contract for construction was given George E. Pomeroy of New York with the stipulation that the line was to be built with twenty-five poles to the mile and to be mounted with two copper wires properly insulated. Proper insulation had a vague meaning in those days.

An intermediate line was finished between Boston and Lowell, Feb. 21, 1846, and Miss Sarah G. Bagley was appointed operator at the Lowell Depot. She was undoubtedly the first woman operator and she inaugurated a new profession for women at a time when opportunities in the business world for members of her sex were rare. It would be interesting if we knew more about her.

The line to Springfield was finished March 22nd, to Hartford, March 26th and to New Haven about the first of May. The line was completed between New York and Boston, June 27th, 1846, and was a few days later opened to the public. The office in Boston was in the

*Birthplace of the
telephone in 1876
at 109 Court St
Boston, Mass*



WILLIAM'S SHOP, 109 COURT STREET

*Where many of Morse's instruments were made and
Alexander Graham Bell developed the telephone*

rooms of the Merchants' Exchange. The manager in Boston was Ira Berry. George B. Prescott became his assistant in June 1847, but in October of the same year he was transferred to be manager at New Haven, Conn. The company got away to a good start but troubles soon arose thick and fast. The line had been cheaply and carelessly constructed. With any storm the lines swung together resulting in breaks. On one occasion one hundred seventy breaks were reported in a thirty mile section. These breaks caused delays in transmission with resulting dissatisfaction of the public. But this was not all.

Before the end of 1849, the New York and Boston Telegraph Association was facing the competition of two other companies with lines extending between the two cities. One, using the printing telegraph instruments of Royal E. House, under the name, "Boston and New York Telegraph Company," afterwards better known as the Commercial Telegraph Company," and the other using Bain's Chemical Telegraph apparatus, operating as "The New York and New England Telegraph Company." The litigation between these two companies and Morse's corporation would furnish material for a long story.

President Smith, of Morse's line entertained a rather forceful disdain toward his competitors. In a challenge published in *The Boston Transcript*, he wrote:

"I will deposit One Thousand Dollars in the Merchant's Bank against a like sum that I have a Durham Bull, whose weight exceeds twenty-five hundred pounds, who will travel from Boston to New York City with a message of one thousand words, in less time than the whole telegraph system patented to House can convey the same message in consecutive words, from Boston to New York and I will furnish the wires of the New York and Boston Telegraph free of charge to the House instruments to carry out the undertaking.

"The offer to be accepted and the trial to be made during all the months of October and November."

To Mr. Kendall, Morse's counsellor, he also paid his respects to the Bain Telegraph in a letter which reads:

"A horseshoe without nails, or a shoe without a horse is as worthless in use as the Bain Telegraph without the Relay Magnet but behind all this is God's truth and within man's reach to demonstrate that Bain has not introduced into the Telegraph one original conception of any denomination."

Soon after the completion of the Boston-New York line, President Smith organized a company to construct a line between Boston and Portland, Me. Other lines were constructed to reach Halifax, which was a great objective as the landing place of European steamers. The activity in this connection furnishes one of the most interesting episodes of news gathering history, as the electric systems drove out the visual systems.

D. H. Craig, a cool, shrewd, indefatigable man, to whom processes were valuable only as they secured success, was probably the most prominent of all the news gathering men of this period. This is the Craig that finally reorganized the New York Associated Press and made it known all over the civilized world. John T. Smith was the telegraphic agent for the Boston and New York Press and the story of the rivalry between him and Craig in the 1840's reads like a dime novel. Before the lines had been extended beyond Boston Smith got the European news at Halifax and rushed it by fast steamer to Boston, where it was telegraphed to New York. Craig, however, not to be outdone, boarded the steamers with carrier pigeons, loaded them with news and when the ship neared Boston released them from his state room window and thus got the news to the telegraph lines ahead of his rivals.

The extension of the lines ended the pigeon scheme, but Craig was resourceful and devised other ways to reach his end and at one time his competitors only stopped him by preventing him using the telegraph lines. Craig,

later in New York, again resorted to pigeons in meeting incoming vessels, but the Atlantic cable of 1866 ended the getting of news by any such methods.

The list of companies having offices in Boston as found in the directories of the city between the years 1852-68 show how rapid was the progress of the electric telegraph, once it got under way. We find the following:

Troy, Albany & Boston Printing Line.....	133	State
Boston and Portland Line.....	76	State
House Letter Printing Line.....	31	State
Magnetic (Morse's) Line		
Massachusetts Block & Merchant's Exchange		
Merchant's Line (Bain's)	76	State
Northern Telegraph (Morse's).....	19	State
Vermont and Boston Line.....	76	State
Atmospheric Telegraph Co.....	24	Merchant's Exchange
Direct Western Printing Telegraph.....	31	State
Hull and Nantasket Beach.....		Merchant's Exchange
Maine Telegraph Co.	31	State
N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Co.....	76	State
American Telegraph Co.....	31	State
Cape Ann	31	State
Scituate	31	State
Franklin Telegraph Co.....	37	State
U. S. Telegraph Co. (Independent Line)		
Basement Old State House		
Insulated Lines Telegraph Co.....	13	Doane and 112 State
Cape Cod Telegraph.....	31	State
Brewer and Baldwin Cape Cod		
Merchant's Exchange Reading Room		
East and West N & S.....	31	State
International Telegraph Co.....	37	State
Western Union		
31 and 83 State, Old State House, 1411 Washington		

A number of the companies listed above represent consolidations of earlier companies and presumably are separate units, but this may not be the fact. There were many companies and many consolidations and some that were supposed to be separate, were not. Consolidations finally ended in two great systems.

As the various smaller companies were combined the cry of "monopoly" was heard—even as we hear it today. One of the telegraph executives of the day stated that since the public demand independent telegraph service it was the duty of the various corporations to furnish it. Thus, we find the United States Telegraph Company catering to this demand by having some of their message blanks headed "The Independent Line" while others carried the title of "United States Telegraph Co." and little concern seems to have been shown over the fact that both blanks carried the same headquarters address.

As there were many companies, so there were many types of instruments. Three years after Morse had got through his first famous Washington-Baltimore line, Royal E. House invented in 1847 a practical printing telegraph. The Boston Business Directory of 1851 carried an illustration of his invention. The new instrument created wide enthusiasm and Laurence Turnbull in his book "The Electro Magnetic Telegraph" (1853) wrote in extravagant language:

"This instrument has been appropriately termed one of the wonders of the age. . . . To convey and carry on intelligent discourse at the distance of many hundreds of miles is not new; nay, it has become common, but to impress with the subtle electric spark through vast space, solid materials with the symbols of our language in fullness of their proportionate beauty; to make the cold inanimate steel speak to us in our own tongue, surpasses the mythological narratives of ancient Greece and Rome, throws into the shade the fabulous myths of superstitious Arabia, and sinks into insignificance the time-honored traditions of the Oriental World."

The House patent had one great drawback and that was the expense of manufacture. Telegraph authorities testified during the sixties, before a hearing pertaining to government telegraphs, that it cost from three to five hundred dollars to build one of them. This was considerable money in those days and this, coupled with

the fact that two men were required to manipulate the machinery of this apparatus at each station, makes one wonder if this was not the main reason that the House instrument was later abandoned for the more simple and less expensive Morse manual system and delayed the development of the printing system until recent times.

Boston also played a prominent part in the early making of telegraphic apparatus, and here Daniel Davis was one of the first in the country to engage in its manufacture. Davis was an electrician and the author of books on electricity. He published his "Manual of Magnetism" in 1842 and the "Book of the Telegraph" in 1851 and included in the back of the latter his interesting catalogue of magnetic instruments he made and sold.

Davis produced much of the early machinery used by Morse and by the time of his death in 1887 had seen the country-wide use of the telegraph. A commentator said of him, "His shop was the headquarters for professors, scientists and electricians for many years. The writer has seen Doctor Hare, Professor Webster, Hitchcock, Silliman, Henry Abbott, Farmer and Channing and most of the scientific men of the time in his store." Palmer (George H.) & Hall (Thomas) succeeded Davis at 428 Washington Street and Hall later continued the business on Bromfield Street.

Among the many other manufacturers were J. M. Wightman, 33 Cornhill, Hinds and Williams, 313 Washington Street, Moses G. Farmer, 156 Washington Street, Edmands & Hamblet, 40 Hanover Street, Welch & Anders, 30 Hanover Street, manufacturers of the Anders Magneto Telegraph, and Jerome Redding & Co., also at 30 Hanover Street.

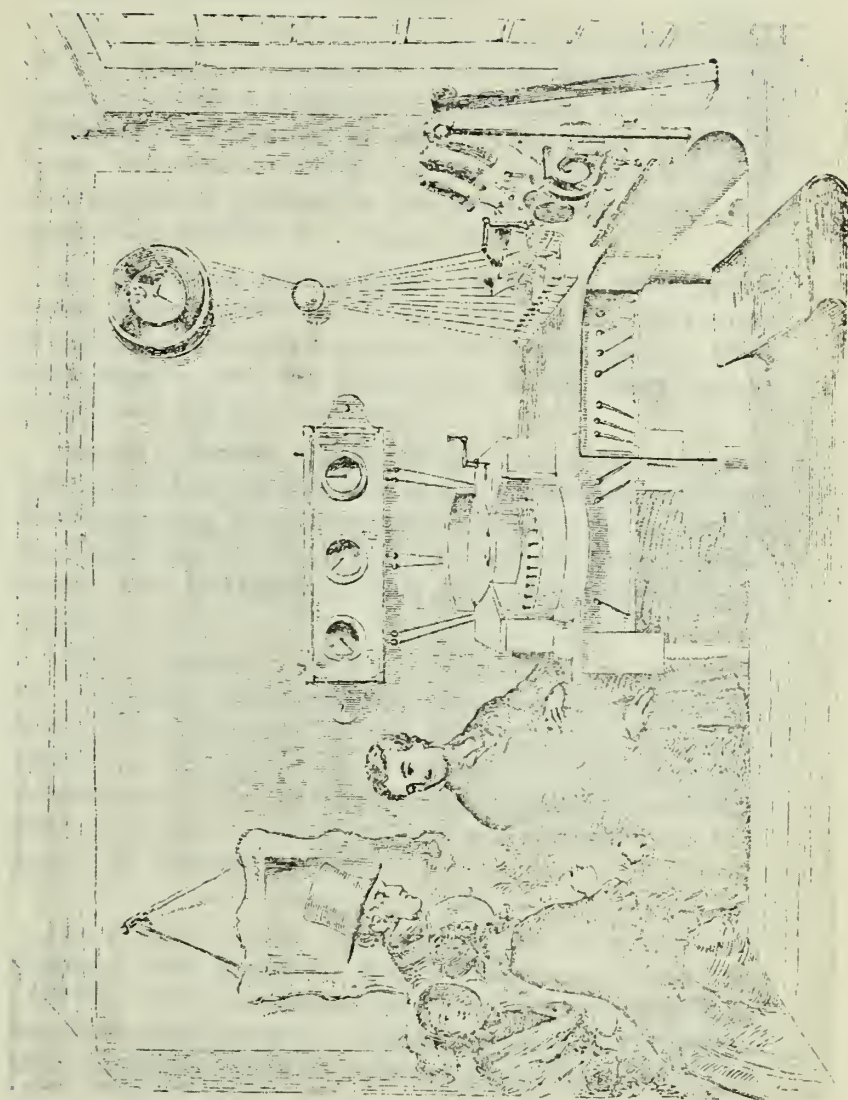
Charles Williams reorganized the firm of Hinds & Williams and moved the business to 109 Court Street and his establishment is deserving of special mention as it was in his shop that Professor Alexander Graham

Bell, developed his electric telephone. But, the scene has entirely changed. Court Street that once extended through to Bowdoin Square, now stops at Scollay Square, since the latter square was opened, and 109 Court Street no longer exists. You may locate the site in Scollay Square as an open lot between Hanover and Sudbury Streets.

To Boston belongs the credit for the introduction of the first Fire Alarm Telegraph which was developed by Dr. W. F. Channing and Moses G. Farmer in 1851-52 and put into operation in April, 1852, in spite of bitter opposition on both the part of the firemen and many influential citizens. Silliman's Journal for January 1852, describes and prints quite a few illustrations of this Alarm system. Farmer's original technical contributions to the early telegraph makes one wish for an extended biography of this most ingenious and talented inventor and electrician.

Both Moses Farmer and Thomas Hall were looking ahead in electrical matters other than the telegraph. In 1847, Professor Farmer constructed and exhibited in public an electro-magnetic locomotive, drawing a little car and carrying two passengers on a track a foot and a half wide. For power he used forty-eight pint cup cells of Grove nitric acid battery. In 1851 Hall constructed and exhibited at the Charitable Mechanics Fair in Boston, a little electric locomotive hauling a miniature passenger car. An illustration of this is shown in the catalogue section of Daniel Davis' 1851 book of the telegraph.

Another Bostonian (by residence) Joseph B. Stearns, made a most important contribution in 1872 to the telegraph by supplying the missing link (the condenser) which made the Duplex Telegraph a practical working piece of apparatus. This invention permitted the transmission of messages in opposite directions at the same time over the same wire and led the way for Edison's Quadruplex



THE FIRST TELEGRAPH FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
From Gleason's Pictorial, April 24, 1852

Telegraph which went a step farther and doubled the performance of the Duplex instruments.

It is stated in Franklin L. Pope's "Modern Practise of the Electric Telegraph," referring to Mr. Stearns' invention: "By this admirable application of a scientific principle, in a manner no less ingenious than simple, it is not too much to affirm that the commercial value of the aggregate telegraphic property of the world was more than doubled at a single stroke."

In wandering among these old haunts, where even today, many of the roofs which sheltered the city's early telegraphs still stand, one senses the events of other days with longing, and the regret that old buildings cannot record and tell their own story.

Boston's present thousands of circuits of electrical communication reaching out in every direction, many of them extending to every quarter of the globe as well as to ships at sea and planes in the air, offers a wide contrast to that first Boston-New York line of a hundred years ago.

With television, a dream of the years, on the verge of fulfilment, with facsimile reproduction of written, printed, and illustrated matter by both wire and radio already in operation for a number of years, and the development of micro-waves in the offing, one wonders how much more another century will contribute to this branch of electrical science.

The greater part of the material for this article was gathered from James D. Reid's *Telegraph in America*, (1879). Other sources of information were early Boston Business Directories, various numbers of the magazine *Electrical Review*, between the years 1885 and 1887; Daniel Davis' *Book of the Telegraph* (1851); Joseph Wetzler's "The Electric Motor and Its Applications" (1888); Silliman's *Journal*, January 1852, Scrib-

ner's Magazine, May, 1892; miscellaneous commercial advertisements and a Government Document, 39th Congress 1st session—Senate—, Ex. Doc. 49, June 4, 1864. Acknowledgment is made to D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc. for permission to quote from their publication, "Old Wires and New Waves" by Alvin F. Harlow.

NOTE

VISUAL TELEGRAPHS IN BOSTON BEFORE THE ELECRIC TELEGRAPH

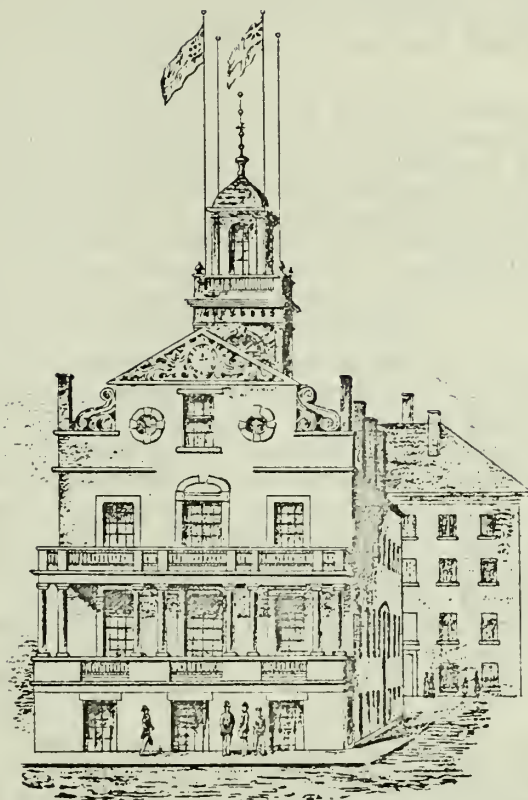
Boston's interest in shipping led its citizens into the field of telegraphy before the invention of the electric telegraph, as told by William Upham Swan in an interesting and instructive paper printed, with illustrations, in the Proceedings of this Society for 1933,* and from which most of this note is taken.

October 24, 1800, Jonathan Grout, Jr. obtained a patent for a "line of telegraphs" from Martha's Vineyard to Boston, for which he used semaphores stationed on hill tops and sighted by telescope. The line ran from West Chop to Woods Hole, along the coast to Cohasset, and thence to Weymouth, Dorchester and Boston.

Swan gives a list of fifteen towns with the hills where it is believed the semaphores were stationed, seven named Telegraph Hill, among them the hill in Dorchester, and the total length of the line as seventy-two miles.

Grout had the line working to Dorchester Heights in November, 1801—the first visual telegraph, and the first long distance telegraph line, in this country. He operated it until the fall of 1806, when the venture began to fail and came to an end the next year.

**Early Visual Telegraphs in Massachusetts*. Proceedings of the Bostonian Society, 1933, pp. 34 ff.



OLD STATE HOUSE

*Taken from cover of Hudson & Smith's
"Signal Book for Boston Harbor," 1848*

In 1810, Samuel Gilbert opened a commercial news room in the then recently built Exchange Coffee House on Congress Street, the success of which was largely due to the enterprise of a youthful employee, Samuel Topliff, who took over the business in 1814 and changed the name to "Merchants Reading Room." About 1816 he moved the room to Merchants' Hall, on the corner of Congress and Water streets, and developed there a famous news system.

Topliff at first obtained some of his news by means of a signal station at Fort Independence with an observation post in the town, and he was one of the earliest to send men down the harbor to interview the captains and passengers of vessels on their arrival in the port. In 1820 he extended his signal line to the head of Long Island, and in place of a semaphore used an invention of his own, which consisted of a mast, with an arm holding three black balls, and a topmast on which the private signal flag of the latest arrival was hoisted.

This service he later abandoned and devoted his energies to the collection and recording of shipping news from correspondents in all parts of the world. And his room became a general gathering place of the merchants of Boston where they could meet their captains and read the latest news from abroad.

About 1830 he moved again, this time to quarters in the east end of the first floor of the Old State House, which had been fitted up by the city as the City Hall* and Boston Directories indicate that he continued there until 1842. December 26, 1842 he disposed of his business to the Merchant's Exchange, and turned his attention to politics, and he served as a member of the Common Council and as an Alderman of the city, and in the state legislature.**

Meanwhile, a third Bostonian had come on the field—John Rowe Parker. Like Samuel F. B. Morse his natural inclination appears to have been to art, for though he never became a musician he kept a music store, for a time under the Old South Meeting House and later in Merchants Hall, published two musical journals and wrote a biography of some famous musicians. But, whatever his leaning, he became interested in telegraphy, gave up his music store in 1822, rented the dome

*Bowens' *Picture of Boston*, page 67, describes the arrangement of the building at that time.

**See the "Memoir" in *Topliff's Travels*, published by the Boston Athenaeum in 1906.

of the building on Central Wharf and took over Topliff's mast on Long Island and substituted a semaphore.

He extended the line to Boston Light, then in 1825 moved the station across the harbor to Point Allerton, and in 1827 moved it a second time to a hill in the village of Hull, which became another Telegraph Hill, the name by which it is known today. He also shifted the station on Long Island to Rainsford Island, and established a station on George's Island.

The semaphoric telegraph used by Parker consisted of a combination of semaphores and conversational or code signal flags, for which he published what was called a "vocabulary," of which there were five editions, the first in 1829 in pamphlet form, and the others in 1832, 1836, 1841 and 1842.*

Parker retired in 1844, after having operated for twenty years the best harbor telegraph on the Atlantic seaboard and elaborated a system of code signal flags that was then used by more than two thousand American vessels.

He sold the line to two of his employees, Pope and Brown, the former being Joseph Pope who had been in charge of the stations at Hull since 1825. Pope and Brown in turn sold out to Robert E. Hudson and John T. Smith, who operated the line under the name of Hudson & Smith, keeping Pope at Hull, until 1852, when the development of the electric telegraph put them out of business. Pope, however, was more fortunate in that when the first successful electric line was thereafter run to Hull he learned the new instrument and was continued in charge there, and so earned the distinction of serving at that post under both the semaphoric and electric systems.

It appears that for at least a part of the time when Hudson and Smith owned Parker's line they maintained a station in the Old State House, for a picture of the building on the cover of their "Signal Book for Boston Harbor," published in 1848, shows poles and flags on the tower. But when the station was installed is uncertain.

Swan quotes the assertion of Timothy Pickering about Parker's telegraph in an address to the Boston Marine Society in 1833 as follows:

"It must be evident to the most common observer that no means of conveying intelligence can ever be devised that

*The Bostonian Society has a copy of the edition of 1832, entitled *J. R. Parker's Telegraph Vocabulary and Boston Harbor Signal Book*.

shall exceed or even equal the rapidity of the Telegraph, for, with the exception of the scarcely perceptible delay at each station, its rapidity may be compared with that of light itself."

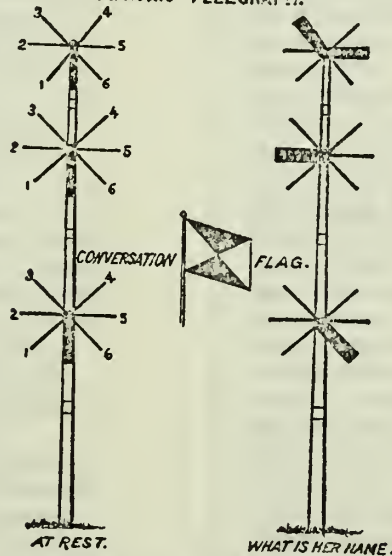
Says Swan: "Then Professor Morse hove in sight and a few years later showed the fallacy of Mr. Pickering's claim," or, as he had previously described the effect of the professor's invention, in more picturesque words:

"A certain Bostonian with an iron horseshoe and a few miles of wire grounded every other visual telegraph tower and mast in the world."

Committee on Publications.

JOHN R. PARKER'S

SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAPH.



MARINE TELEGRAPH FLAGS.



MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1946

•Deceased

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Horace Porter
Adams, Charles F.
Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
Allen, Asa Samuel
Allen, Frank Gilman
Alpert, George
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Andrews, Barrett
Appleton, William Sumner
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atherton, Louis Morse
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Ayer, Frederick
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.
Bacon, Lester Manning
Bacon, Paul Valentine
Bailey, Harry Louis
Baltes, Raymond Charles
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin

Barry, Charles Stoddard
Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Bicknell, Eliot
Binnian, Walter Babcock
Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Blake, Ernest Hyde
Blake, George Baty
Blood, Arthur Kimball
Bolster, Wilfred
Born, Christian Eckhardt
Bowen, Robert Montgomery
Boyer, Joseph Alexander
Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
Bradley, Joseph Gardner
Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
Bremer, John Lewis
Brennan, Mrs. James D.
Brink, John Carol
Brooks, Gorham
Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury
Brown, Daniel Lucius
Brown, Davenport
Brown, Frank Chouteau
Brown, Harold Haskell

- Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Thomas J.
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Buckley, Francis Eben
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullard, Ralph Emerson
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnham, Mrs. Henry D.
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Buswell, Miss Marion Emily
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carter, Lyon
 Carr, Moses Francis
 Carrier, Earl Gardner
 Chadwick, Everett D.
 Chamberlin, Stephen Joseph
 Channing, Henry M.
 Chase, Edward Nichols
 Chase, Harold Dana
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Cole, Mrs Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtis, Mrs. Fred G.
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cushman, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Damon, Arthur Herbert
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dimick, Mrs. William H.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dodge, William Norman
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Druker, John
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, Jr.
 Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eliot, Frederick M.
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 English, John Stephen
 Enslin, Mrs Kate Valentine
 Esterbrook, Miss Edith Marsh
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Fearing, George Richmond
 Febiger, William Sellers
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, John Francis

Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Ford, Mrs. Joseph Fabian
 Ford, Joseph Fabian
 Foster, Hatherly, Jr.
 Fowler, Robert
 Fox, John
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gannon, Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gibbs, Earl
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Gleason, Hollis Tidd
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gora, Joseph Charles
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Gragg, Henry Rouen
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Graton, Bowman
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Edwin W.
 Hale, Ernest A.
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Hart, George W.

Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hawkins, Vernon Mills
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, George Bunson
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hobbs, Edward Dorsey
 Holdridge, Albert Eugene
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Byron S.
 Hurley, Francis Xavier
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Thomas
 Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie Holmes Varney
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Miss Kathrine
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine

Kelly, James Francis
 Kendall, Henry Plimpton
 Kendrick, Theodore Holland
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kimball, Frederick Milton
 Kimball, George W.
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, Edgar Charles
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leahy, Francis Theodore
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
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1946

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Hopper, Ralph W. E., Sept. 11	Wight, Delano, Feb. 13

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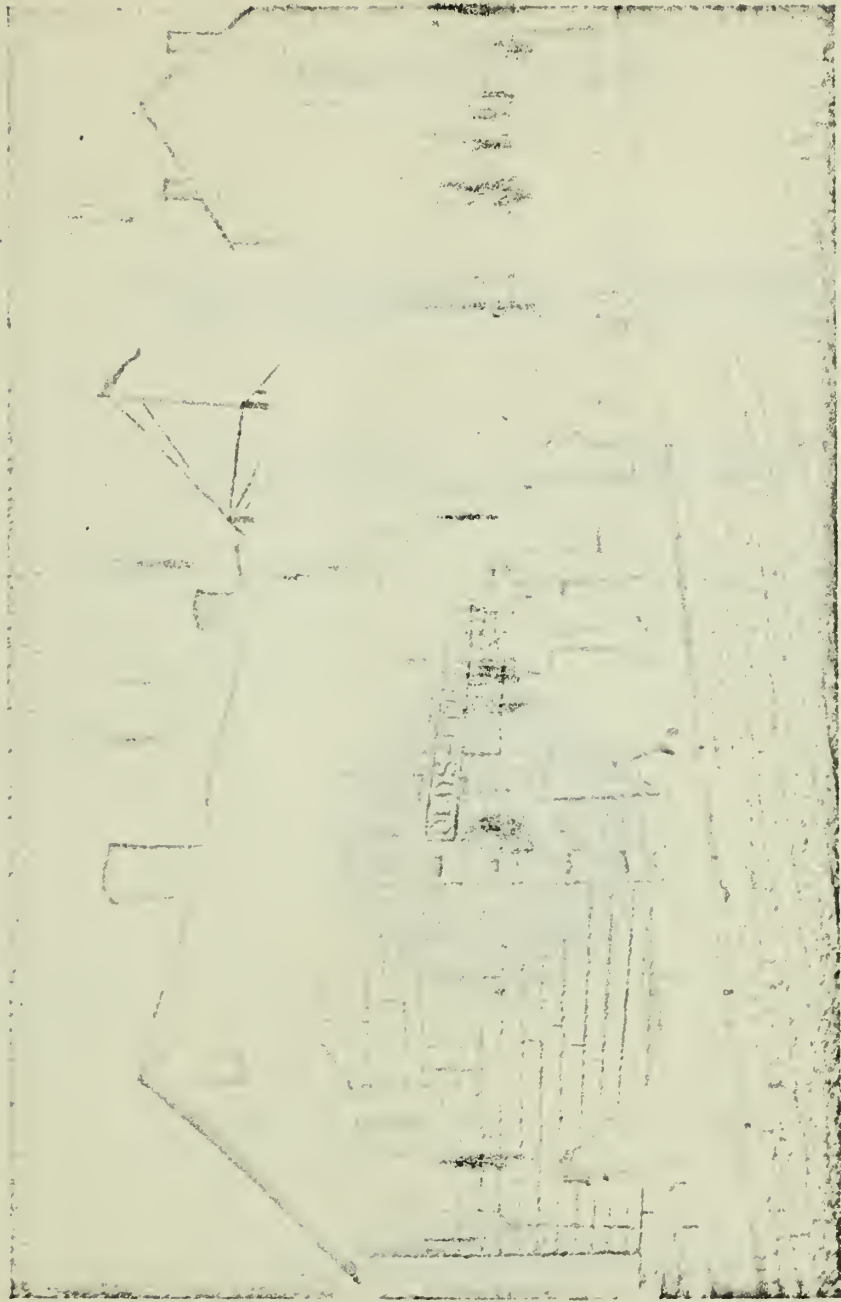
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PROCEEDINGS
OF
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ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 20, 1948



From the collections of The Bostonian Society

ACORN'S OLD SALT HOUSE, No. 49 LONG WHARF, 1847-1873

PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Bostonian Society

Annual Meeting, January 20, 1948



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
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PROCEEDINGS
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*HERMANN F. CLARKE . . 1939-1947	T. TEMPLE POND 1948—
*DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . 1895-1907	*EDWARD G. PORTER . . . 1896-1900
*HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM 1913-1929	H. W. DWIGHT RUDD . . 1947—
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . . 1891-1893	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894
RALPH M. EASTMAN . . . 1941—	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . . 1889
*JOHN W. FARWELL 1907-1929	FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1915—
*ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . . 1897-1907	FRANCIS E. SMITH . . . 1932-1947
ALLAN FORBES 1942-1946	*CHARLES H. TAYLOR . . 1906-1941
*THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM 1930-1944	CHARLES H. TAYLOR . . 1945—
*COURTENAY GUILD . . . 1908-1946	BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR 1948—
*CURTIS GUILD 1881-1906	*WILLIAM Q. WALES . . . 1923-1934
*JOHN T. HASSAM 1881-1890	*WILLIAM W. WARREN . . 1886-1890
*HAMILTON A. HILL . . . 1883-1895	*WALTER K. WATKINS . . 1929-1933
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1894-1910	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1935—	*LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . . 1894-1912

*Deceased

OFFICERS

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FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

Vice-President

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FREDERICK M. KIMBALL

Directors

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
RALPH M. EASTMAN

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
H. W. DWIGHT RUDD
BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR
FREDERICK M. KIMBALL

T. TEMPLE POND

Custodians

JOHN G. WELD

WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN
FRANCIS F. HASKELL

HENRY L. ABBOT

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AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

FREDERICK M. KIMBALL

*Committee on the Rooms*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

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CHARLES J. FOX

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

BORDEN COVEL

H. W. DWIGHT RUDD

WALTER M. WHITEHILL

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SUMNER H. BABCOCK

JOHN B. HYNES

RICHARD H. LUFKIN

NORMAN MACDONALD

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY

T. TEMPLE POND

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ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

HAROLD C. READ

*Committee on Publications*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

RALPH M. EASTMAN

WARREN S. KILBURN

WILFRED J. DOYLE

R. NEWTON MAYALL

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ALLAN FORBES

ALLYN B. MCINTYRE

WILLIAM M. ALLEN

ELIOT BICKNELL

JAMES V. TONER

JAMES T. GORMLEY

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Memorials*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., *Chairman*

H. W. DWIGHT RUDD

ALLAN FORBES

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING

The 67th Annual Meeting of The Bostonian Society of which due notice had been given, was called to order at 2.30 p.m., January 20, 1948 by the President, Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., in the Council Chamber of the Old State House.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved and then followed the reports of various officers and committees: that of the Directors, the Clerk, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Committees on the Rooms and on the Library.

Voted that these reports be accepted, placed on file, and that they, together with the other proceedings of this meeting, and such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, be put in printed form for distribution to members.

When the Treasurer, Mr. Francis E. Smith, had finished reading his report, the President expressed regret that Mr. Smith, the Treasurer, felt unable to continue as Treasurer and Director, and also, appreciation of his great interest in the Society and his diligent and unselfish services throughout a term of fifteen years.

The Treasurer made a happy response, being grateful for pleasant associations, and calling attention to some incidents of his term which indicated to him the vitality of the Society such as members taking out memberships for their relatives and friends.

Mr. Frederic A. Turner, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then made the following report:

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the year 1948, to be elected at the Annual Meeting on January 20, 1948, makes the following report: For Clerk, James L. Bruce, For Treasurer, Frederick M. Kimball,

For Directors: Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Ralph M. Eastman, Charles H. Taylor, H. W. Dwight Rudd, Benjamin H. Ticknor, Frederick M. Kimball, and T. Temple Pond. Signed: Frederick A. Turner, Chairman, for the committee; the other members were John C. Kiley, Irvin McD. Garfield, Chauncey C. Nash and Rosamond S. Crompton.

The President called attention to the absence of the name of Ellerton J. Brehaut from the nominations, and expressed regret that Mr. Brehaut, because of his increased duties at the Chamber of Commerce, could no longer continue as a Director nor as Chairman of the Committee on the Library. Continuing, he said, we shall miss him in both capacities for as a Director he had many helpful suggestions and because of his knowledge of publications and data on the history of Boston he was an ideal man for library work.

A call was made for other nominations but none were offered, and motion was made and voted that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee. The Clerk read the names of those for whom he was voting as given above, and the nominees were declared elected.

Announcement was made of the death of three life members: Arthur Stearns Knight, Bertha H. Vaughan, and Arthur P. Pearce. Also, of the election of three annual members: Mr. Carl W. Rogers, Oscar M. Shaw, Esq., and Miss Anna Reed Smith. Miss Smith is a grand-daughter of the author of "America."

Mrs. Maria Gray Kimball was then introduced to give her lecture on "Boston and Its Waterfront." The speaker began by giving the story of T Wharf and its surroundings from its beginning up to the present day. Then, with lantern slides she gave a picture story of the wharf and its views as seen from her home on the wharf where she has lived for the past 14 years.

Meeting adjourned at 4.00 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Nineteen hundred and forty-seven was a year of progress for The Bostonian Society. The committees were unusually active, in particular the Committee on Membership and the Committee on the Library, and the Committee on the Rooms accomplished much during the year as the report of the Committee will show.

It was also a busy year for the Directors. In addition to the eight regular meetings, called by the By-Laws, two special meetings were held on matters relating to the possessions of the Society and the conduct of its affairs; and the members may be assured that the purposes and prosperity of the Society continue to be given careful attention and consideration.

We are conducting what may be called a museum of material relating to the history of Boston and its people, in a building that is itself an historic shrine. In the past our efforts have been directed to the collection, storage, and use of this material, but of late we have turned our attention also to the improvement of the appearance of the historic rooms of the building in an endeavor to make them more suggestive of the scene of the events that occurred in them.

The campaign of the Committee on Membership for the solicitation of new members succeeded in obtaining 58 life members and 85 annual members, a greater number than was added last year, which was more than in any year since 1889. We lost during the year 20 life members and 18 annual members by death; 12 annual members resigned, and 2 transferred to life membership; with the result that on December 31, 1947, the membership consisted of 549 life members and 566 annual members, a total of 1115 members, and a net gain of 87 members. This is a gratifying increase, and the thanks are due to all who cooperated in achieving it.

The financial condition of the Society will be told by the Treasurer. It may be said here, however, that like others we are faced with increased costs of operation. There is also more to be done to complete the improvement of the appearance of the Council Chamber by installing appropriate furnishings of the style of the period of the events that made the room famous, which is a further reason why we earnestly hope that the funds of the Society may be increased by additional membership fees, gifts, and bequests.

The Directors lost a valued associate in the death of Mr. Hermann F. Clarke, a member of the Society for 20 years and a Director for 8 years. The following appreciation of his services has been spread upon the records of the Board:

"In the death of Hermann F. Clarke, The Bostonian Society has lost a loyal Director and a good friend.

"He was always free with his knowledge of various antiques, engravings, and objects of art, and especially keen in his knowledge of Early American silver.

"The Society also benefitted by his shrewd and sage knowledge of investments, and he was always glad to give advice when sought.

"No words can measure his loss to the Society."

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *President*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of The Bostonian Society:

The past year has been a busy one for the Clerk. He has had his usual duties of answering correspondence and inquiries, and the general care of the property of the

Society, but, in addition has given more time to committee work.

A glance at the list of committees of the Society as given in our Annual Proceedings, will show that the Clerk is connected with all of them, excepting the one on finance; he must keep his hands out of that, at least officially. He has always wished that more be done by the committees and too often he has carried the burden alone. Greater activity by committees, means more being done and a more live Society. His wish was gratified during the past year and this has meant help in some directions and more work in others. What has been accomplished properly appears in the reports of the committees.

The Clerk has been chairman and secretary of the committee on papers and so may report for that one. This committee selects the speakers and their subjects for our meetings. As the chairman has gone ahead almost entirely on his own initiative, he hopes that his selections have met with your approval and this would seem to be the case as judged by the attendance record. It is noticeable that when we have pictures the attendance is much greater than when we do not. Does this mean that we are pictorial historians rather than just plain historians? During 1947, the speakers and their subjects have been as follows:

January 21: Annual Meeting; "Has Boston Still a Place in the World" by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor.

February 18: "Discovery at Walden" by Roland Wells Robbins.

March 18: "The Nature of Socialism, Facism, and Communism" by Dr. Willem Johannes Pinard.

April 15: "Nantucket-Cape Cod and Gloucester" by Milford W. Wall.

May 20: "Fiji the Unknown" by Jesse H. Buffum.

October 21: "The Austin & Stone Museum" by Edward F. Payne.

November 18: "Unity of India in the Understanding of the Cultures of Its Different People" by P. M. Bala-sundarum.

December 16: "Hoop Skirt and Horse Car Days" by A. H. Wilson.

The number of visitors this year has increased over that of last year, the figures being, 1946, 31,348; 1947, 32,974. The increased cost of travelling is certainly not reflected in this record. Let us hope that it means an increased interest in historical things. More groups of children have been brought in than ever before for as one teacher remarked "We find it profitable to visit historical places as the children learn much more in so doing than they do in the same time in their school rooms." A few other organizations have given their meetings an historical setting through the use of our rooms.

As a part of the celebration of 4th of July by the City, Mr. Geoffrey Paul read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House, thus observing the custom of many years and honoring a pupil in our schools as the reader. Christmas Carols were played from the same balcony at noon of December 24th. The players were: Arthur Hall, Anthony Porciello, Bert Price and Walter Gumpright of the First Corps of Cadets.

The custodians have continued to render a courteous service to visitors throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Following is a list of the gifts and bequests to the Society:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	-	1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gift	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Alice E. Sias Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	4,273 34
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
James Lyman Whitney Bequest, income for use of the Library only (Present Principal)	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,675 58

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1947

PERMANENT FUND

Cash balance, January 1, 1947.....	\$	127.16
Receipts:		
Sixty-two life memberships.....	\$	1,860.00
Proceeds from disposal of securities.....		12,160.17
		<u>14,020.17</u>
Total Cash to be Accounted for.....		<u>\$14,147.83</u>
Disbursements:		
Cost of securities purchased.....	\$	11,311.79
Cash balance, December 31, 1947.....		2,835.54
		<u>14,147.33</u>
Total Cash Accounted for.....		<u>\$14,147.33</u>

OTHER FUNDS

Cash balance, January 1, 1947:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$	277.76	
George T. Cruft Fund.....		16.76	
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....		2,585.33	
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....		1,024.74	
Thomas Minns Fund.....		200.00	
Hugh J. Stockford Fund.....		262.03	
Courtenay Guild Fund.....		197.35	\$ 4,563.97
Receipts:			
Proceeds from disposal of securities:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$	3,186.78	
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....		3.69	
Thomas Minns Fund.....		4,996.00	\$ 8,186.47
Additions:			
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund, distribution from New England Trust Company, as trustee			90.25
Income:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$	1,218.75	
George T. Cruft Fund.....		40.00	
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....		52.12	
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....		49.65	
Thomas Minns Fund.....		1,013.66	
Hugh J. Stockford Fund.....		194.00	
Courtenay Guild Fund.....		252.46	2,820.64
			<u>11,097.36</u>
Total Cash to be Accounted for.....			<u>\$15,661.33</u>
Disbursements:			
Purchase of securities:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$	3,403.29	
Thomas Minns Fund		4,878.32	
Hugh J. Stockford Fund.....		150.00	\$ 8,431.61
Transferred to current account, net income.....		2,820.64	\$11,252.25
Cash balance, December 31, 1947:			
Grenville H. Norcross Fund.....	\$	61.25	
George T. Cruft Fund.....		16.76	
James Lyman Whitney Fund.....		2,675.58	
Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund.....		1,028.43	
Thomas Minns Fund.....		317.68	
Hugh J. Stockford Fund.....		112.03	
Courtenay Guild Fund.....		197.35	4,409.08
			<u>\$15,661.33</u>
Total Cash Accounted for.....			<u>\$15,661.33</u>

**INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT AND OTHER FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 1947**

Par Value or Number of Shares	PERMANENT FUND Bonds	Rate	Maturity
\$2,000	American & Foreign Power Co.....	5 %	March 1, 2030
4,000	American Machine & Metals, Inc., S. F. Deb.	4½	July 1, 1959
1,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Deb.	2¾	December 15, 1961
2,000	American Tobacco Co., Deb.....	3	April 15, 1962
5,000	Associated Electric Co.....	5	January 1, 1961
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (Southwestern Div.), 1st Mtge.	3½-5	July 1, 1950
4,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., Conv. & Ref.	4	July 1, 1951
2,000	A. C. F. Brill Motors Co., Income Deb....	6	December 31, 1969
2,000	Cities Service Co., Deb.....	3	January 1, 1977
5,000	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., 1st, Ser. A	4	October 1, 1975
5,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st & Ref., Ser. F	5	March 1, 1977
2,000	North Penn Gas Co., 1st Mtge.....	5½	May 1, 1957
2,000	Pennsylvania R. R., Gen'l Mtge.....	4½	June 1, 1965
4,000	Philadelphia Co., Coll. Tr.....	4¼	July 1, 1961
3,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.	4¼	December 1, 1972
5,000	Shell Union Oil Corp., Deb.....	2½	April 1, 1971
2,000	Southern California Edison Co., 1st & Ref.	3	September 1, 1965
2,000	Southern Pacific Co., (Oregon Lines), 1st.	4½	March 1, 1977
6,000	Southern Pacific Co.....	4½	May 1, 1981
4,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½	January 1, 1955
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½	April 1, 1955
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½	September 1, 1955
1,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½	November 1, 1956
5,000	United States Savings, Ser. G.....	2½	March 1, 1958
1,000	United States Treasury	2½	December 15, 1963/68
2,000	United States Treasury	2½	December 15, 1967/72
5,000	United States Treasury	2½	December 15, 1967/72
3,000	Western Maryland Ry., 1st Mtge.....	4	October 1, 1952

Stocks

34	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
100	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Com.
2	Christiana Securities Corp., Com.
144	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.
100	Insurance Company of North America
200	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Com.
150	Pullman, Inc.
150	Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)
100	United Fruit Co.

Par Value
or Number
of Shares

OTHER FUNDS

Rate

Maturity

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS FUND:

Bonds

\$3,000	American & Foreign Power Co.....	5 %	March	1, 2030
3,000	A. C. F. Brill Motors Co., Income Deb.....	6	December	31, 1969
1,000	Cities Service Co., Deb.....	3	January	1, 1977
2,000	Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines), 1st.....	4½	March	1, 1977

Stocks

15	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
60	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.
50	First National Bank of Boston
65	General Electric Co., Com.
40	Insurance Company of North America
50	J. C. Penney Co., Com.
30	United Fruit Co.

Certificate for any additional amount due in respect of
45 shares Electric Bond & Share Co., \$4.20 Pfd.

GEORGE T. CRUFT FUND:

Bonds

\$1,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., Conv. & Ref...	4	July	1, 1951
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JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND:

Stocks

3	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
1	First National Bank of Boston

THOMAS MINNS FUND:

Bonds

\$1,000	American Machine & Metals, Inc., S. F. Deb.	4½ %	July	1, 1959
5,000	Quebec, Province of	3	July	15, 1955
5,000	United States Treasury.....	2½	December	15, 1966/71
5,000	Washington Water Power Co., 1st Mtge....	3½ %	June	1, 1964

Stocks

12	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.
60	Insurance Company of North America
60	Norfolk & Western Ry., Com.

HUGH J. STOCKFORD FUND:

Bonds

\$2,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st & Ref.	4½	December	1, 1972
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Stocks

24	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Com.
13	United Aircraft Corp., \$5 Pfd.

COURTENAY GUILD FUND:

Bonds

\$5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv.			
	Deb.	2½	December	15, 1961
4,000	Selected Industries, Inc., Deb.....	2½	April	1, 1961

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1947

Cash balance, January 1, 1947.....	\$ 237.17	
Less: Taxes withheld from salaries, remitted in January, 1947	115.20	\$ 121.97

Receipts:

Proceeds on transfer of securities.....	\$1,015.00	
513 yearly dues.....	2,565.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,500.00	
Income from Permanent Fund investments.....	7,126.07	
Income from Current Expendable Fund.....	45.00	
Income from Norcross Fund	1,218.75	
Income from Cruft Fund	40.00	
Income from Whitney Library Fund.....	52.12	
Income from Bancroft Fund	49.65	
Income from Minns Fund	1,013.66	
Income from Stockford Fund	194.00	
Income from Courtenay Guild Fund.....	252.46	
Petty cash and souvenir account.....	587.99	
Marine Museum	300.00	15,959.70

Total Cash to be Accounted for.....		\$16,081.67
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Disbursements:

Salaries	\$7,643.39	
Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.....	2,249.86	
Committee on rooms.....	664.65	
City of Boston, rent for 1946.....	100.00	
Insurance	563.08	
Upkeep	91.50	
Exhibits expense	205.00	
Library	62.95	
Marine Museum	1,033.47	
Souvenirs, maps, prints, etc.....	173.44	
Restoration work	2,999.40	
Miscellaneous	629.43	16,416.17

Overexpended Cash. December 31, 1947.....	\$ 184.93
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Add: Taxes withheld from salaries, to be remitted in 1948	149.57	(\$ 334.50)
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Respectfully submitted,
FREDERICK M. KIMBALL,
Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

*To the Officers and Directors
of The Bostonian Society:*

We have made an audit of the financial books and records of The Bostonian Society for the year ended December 31, 1947. In our opinion the foregoing statements of cash receipts and disbursements and the list of investments, without assigned values, present correctly the recorded transactions of the Society for the year then ended and the cash and securities on hand at December 31, 1947.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

Boston, Massachusetts,
January 19, 1948.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Those who recall the appearance of the historic rooms of the Old State House and of the rotunda between them of a few years ago will note considerable change today,—a change that has been generally approved. The change has been brought about by hanging in the rooms copies of portraits of some of the men who were active in the historic events that took place in the building or were connected with other events of the period before and during the Revolution.

Thus, there have been hung in the rotunda portraits of William Shirley, Henry Knox, and Paul Revere, and the portrait of George Robert Twelve Hewes has been cleaned and reframed.

Shirley, remembered as the instigator and organizer of

the expedition against Louisburg, was connected with the Provincial government for many years, serving as Governor and, for a time, as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America. His portrait was copied by Mr. James M. Carpenter of the Fogg Museum in Cambridge from the original painted in England by Thomas Hudson, a popular portrait painter of his day.

Henry Knox kept a book store near the Old State House until he sold it and gave his attention to the winning of the war, and thereafter was Washington's Secretary of War. His portrait is a copy of the familiar one by Gilbert Stuart.

The portrait of Paul Revere is a copy of the original by John Singleton Copley, which is unusual in that it depicts the patriot as a young artisan.

The Knox and Revere portraits were copied by Mr. Alfred Lowe of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to which institution we are indebted for the privilege of copying them.

George Robert Twelve Hewes, whose portrait by Joseph Greenleaf Cole has long hung in the rotunda, was one of the last survivors of the Boston Tea Party, and is said to have been 98 years old when he died.

In the Representative Hall, where the Convention which framed the Constitution of Massachusetts met and completed its work, portraits of John Adams, who made the original draft of the Constitution, and of James Bowdoin, who presided at the Convention, have been hung in conspicuous places at the west end of the room.

The portrait of John Adams is a copy of the original painted by Copley in England when Adams was on a diplomatic mission, and shows him in court dress. The portrait of Bowdoin is a copy of the original by Robert Feke and shows him as a younger man than he is usually portrayed. Both are splendid copies by Mr. James M. Carpenter.

In the Council Chamber Mr. Robert S. Chase's portraits of Samuel Adams and James Otis, which he painted from the originals by Copley and Blackburn respectively and gave to the Society, have been brightened, reframed and returned to their places in the Chamber as heretofore.

Mr. Chase has recently painted and given to the Society a copy of Stuart's portrait of John Singleton Copley.

Portraits of Governor Thomas Hutchinson and General Gage are now being painted and when they are placed on the walls of the Chamber we shall have the portraits of two of the last Provincial governors looking upon the scene of their activities, with the portrait of John Hancock, who was inaugurated in the room the first Governor of the Commonwealth, facing them on the other side.

The City, at our continued solicitation, has recently installed in the Council Chamber and in the Representatives Hall new types of light fixtures. The lighting of the building has been a difficult problem, for though we did not want the fixtures to be obtrusive or too modern we desired the rooms and the exhibits in them to be better lighted than heretofore, and with the new fixtures and bulbs of increased wattage we think it will be agreed that an improvement has been made.

The Committee plans to continue its endeavors to improve the appearance of the interior of the building and hopes to be able to report further progress during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

JAMES L. BRUCE,

Secretary of the Committee

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The Library Committee entered upon its work in 1947 by asking a number of questions: Do we have all the Boston books that should be on our shelves? Are they properly catalogued? Is there ample space to house physically new books as acquired?

An answer to the first question was obtained in part through the selection of a number of books, now out of print, and ascertaining whether or not they were in our library. We had many of them, but quite a number were missing. This means that while we have an excellent library of Boston books, the possibilities have not been exhausted and an effort should be made to secure the books that we are lacking.

The cataloguing is what might be called a home made system. Books are arranged according to general subjects as for example, the books on churches, irrespective of titles, are catalogued and shelved together. Under the heading of "Churches" the various ones are arranged alphabetically. This plan has advantages in that one familiar with the system can get the desired books without much consulting of the card catalogue. This arrangement grew out of the fact that enquiries as a rule come by subjects rather than by titles and authors. When the enquiry is by the title the disadvantage of the method appears, for mentally the book must be classified by subject matter before it can be located in the catalogue.

The committee has considered a recataloguing according to standard practice, but the cost of so doing is almost prohibitive and perhaps the present method must be continued until more funds are available for such a purpose.

One thing in any case should be done. A listing of our

books should be made in a form suitable for placing in a safety deposit box, so that in case of a fire destroying both books and catalogue we would be in a better position to talk with the insurance companies and to replace books.

More shelving space is necessary but this can be provided for in an overflow or reserve shelving of little used books elsewhere in the building than in the library proper.

The Society has an excellent collection of maps but these are not as conveniently available as they should be. A modern map case should be provided which would serve in better preservation as well as availability.

Mr. Newton Mayall of the committee has set an excellent example, in planning to give to the Society a set of the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, which are becoming increasingly rare. For the uninitiated these are descriptions and histories of old houses with pictures and measured drawings. Many of the important structures in Metropolitan Boston are included.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. BREHAUT, *Chairman*

JAMES L. BRUCE,

Secretary of the Committee

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Many books of interest to Boston have been acquired during the year, some new, some old:

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ACQUIRED BY GIFT

TITLE	AUTHOR	DONOR
Index to the manuscript of "Boston events"	E. H. Savage	E. J. Brehaut
Boston	Fortune Magazine	E. J. Brehaut
First Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., 1861	Luke E. Jenkins	
Winthrop Papers, Vol. 5		Massachusetts Historical Society
"The Rat Campaign"	Scrap Book	Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee
Lords of the Press	George Seldes	Paul A. Hardaway
Metropolitan Boston	Boston Finance Commission	Robert Cuniff
Political Disintegration and Reintegration of Metropolitan Boston	McCaffrey-Bullen	E. J. Brehaut
Boston 1630-1649	University Press	E. J. Brehaut
Summer Street Firemen, Cash Book		Jordan Marsh Co.
One Hundred and Thirty Years Steam Navigation	Robert Dollar	Mrs. William Shaw
Boston City Council Proceedings, 1881		John B. Hynes
Report of the Select Committee, Burning of Ursuline Convent, 1835		E. J. Brehaut
Reports of the Boston Transit Commission		Malcolm E. Nichols
Metropolis in Maps		E. J. Brehaut
Irish-American Historical Society Dinner, Feb. 1947		P. A. O'Connell
Lexington Calendar		
History	Edwin B. Worthen	Edwin B. Worthen
Locke-Ober Cafe	Sherman L. Whipple, 3rd	Proprietors
The Proper Bostonians	Cleveland Amory	Paul A. Hardaway
House Journal, Vol. 22		Massachusetts Historical Society
A Century of Candy Making	Louis Untermeyer	New England Candy Co.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE

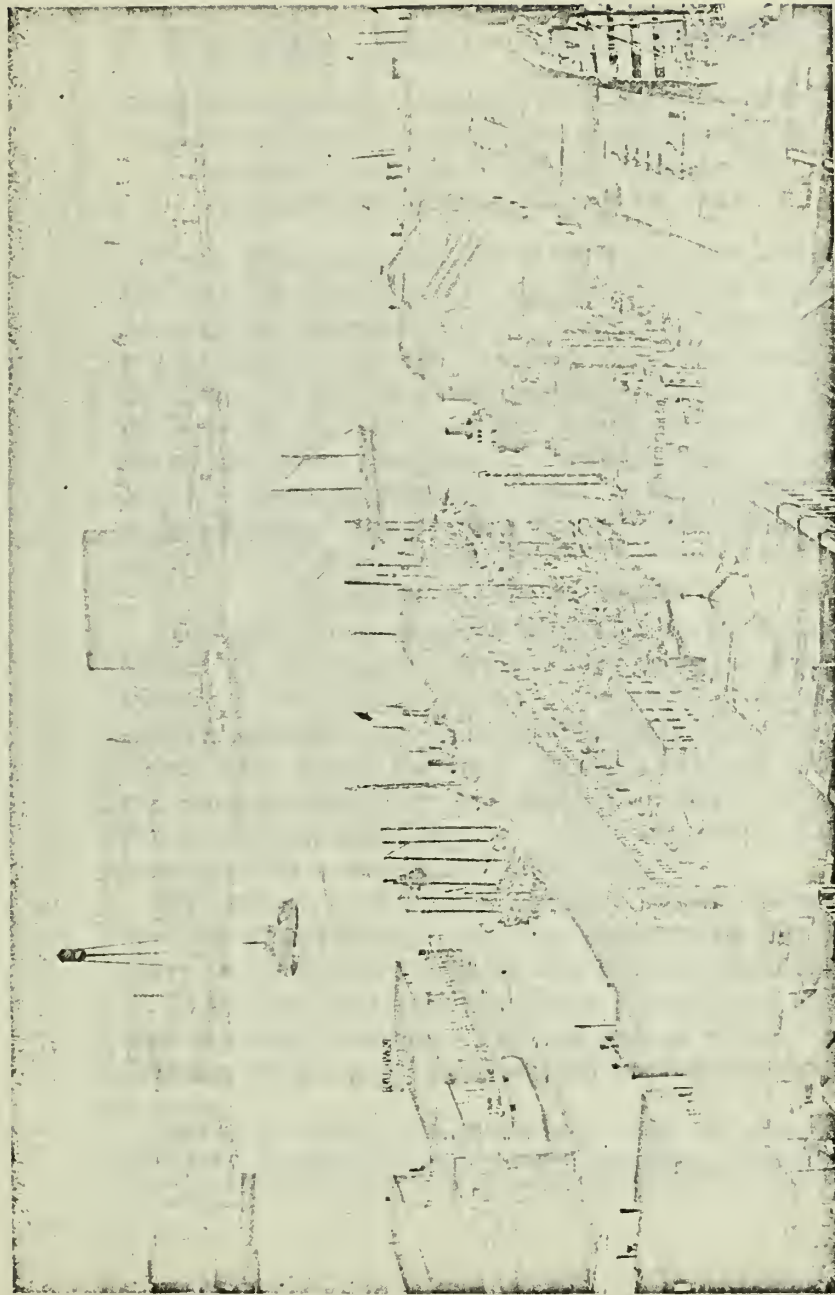
TITLE	AUTHOR
Sailing Down Boston Bay	Edward Rowe Snow
Boston Landmarks	M. A. DeWolf Howe
New England	George French

TITLE	AUTHOR
American Newspapers, 1690-1820, History and Bibliography	Clarence S. Brigham
Steelways of New England	Alvin F. Harlow
Boston, Cradle of Liberty	John Jennings
Our Fair City	Robert Allen
Land Use in Central Boston	Walter Firey
History of the Archdiocese of Boston	Robert H. Lord et al.
The Jacksons and the Lees	Kenneth Wiggins Porter
Historic American Buildings Survey	Federal Government Issue
Old Stock Company of Acting	Edward William Mammen
Invitation to Boston	Agnes Claire Lyons
The Boston Book	Arthur Griffin
Isaac Hull, Capt. of Old Ironsides	Bruce Grant
Harvey Cushing	John F. Fulton
New England Folklore	B. A. Botkin
Touched with Fire (Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.)	M. A. DeWolf Howe
New England	Marry Ellen Chase
Inside U. S. A.	John Gunther
Linden on the Saugus Branch	Elliott Paul
The Articulate Sisters	M. A. DeWolf Howe
Abigail Adams	Janet Whitney
New Letters of Abigail Adams	Edited by Stewart Mitchell
Massachusetts, A Guide to its Places and People	Federal Writers Project
When I was a Boy in Boston	Charles Angoff
The Puritan Oligarchy	Thomas Jefferson Wortenbaker
King's Handbook of Boston (9th Edition) [Old Publication]	
Captain Lightfoot [Old Publication]	F. W. Waldo, Editor
Ballou's Pictorial, Vol. XIII	

ADDITIONS OTHER THAN BOOKS

The most important of these additions are the old paintings described in the report of the Committee on the Rooms. Next, possibly, is the shako of the Boston City Guards (The Greys). This voluntary military company came into being in 1821 and went out of existence with the Civil War. The shako comes to us as a gift from Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, curator of the museum at Fort Ticonderoga.

Other gifts were: A Gurley Map of Boston from Thomas McCormick; photograph of the first Boston fire boat from Mr. A. L. Riley; two lithographs showing the enlargement of the Massachusetts State House in 1853-4, and a broadside giving the vote on changing the name Town of Boston to City of Boston from Goodspeed's Book Shop; Seven photos of the Boston fire and an old copy of the Mayflower compact from Miss Sarah A. Andrews; four negatives, the Lewis Wharf, the steamship Bothnia, the steamship, M. Johnson, Jr., and the finish of an American Cup Race from Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.; record from the steamship Vigilant showing a list of deserter's clothes that were sold at auction with prices from Mr. Frank Kinsella; a folder on the Washington Elm from H. Lyman Armes; two stereos of the Boston fire, one of the Peace Jubilee and of Quincy Market from Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham; and a John Quincy Adams badge from Haley & Steele.



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T WHARF AND WATERFRONT IN 1914

T WHARF, PAST AND PRESENT

*A Supplement by the Committee on Publications to a talk
by Mrs. Maria Grey Kimball at a meeting of The
Bostonian Society in the Council Chamber of
the Old State House, January 20, 1948*

No! T Wharf is not the site of the Boston Tea Party.* The wharf is associated with the Great or East Cove in the original shore line of Boston and the "Barricado" or Old Wharf that once stretched across the mouth of the Cove. It got its name because it was shaped like the letter T, the stem of which jutted out from about the middle of the north side of the famous Long Wharf that, in a sense, bi-sected the Cove. T Wharf was thus at first an appendage of Long Wharf and is historically connected with the latter wharf.

The Cove and the Barricado

The Great Cove extended from what today is Lewis Wharf off 32 Atlantic Avenue on the north, to Rowe's Wharf off 344 Atlantic Avenue on the south; or as designated in an earlier day, from Capt. Skarlets Wharf to the Sconce (the South Battery). Along the shore within the Cove were buildings and wharves on what are now North Street, Dock Square, Merchants Row, Kilby Street and the lower part of Milk Street.

The owners of this Cove property became disturbed over the possibility of enemy fire ships coming into the Cove and setting fire to their wharves and warehouses. In 1673, they went before a Town Meeting and asked that the Cove be enclosed by a sea wall or wharf. The Meeting refused to act in the matter but it did authorize

*The tea was thrown overboard from ships moored at Griffins Wharf which was at the end of the street now named Pearl Street. When Atlantic Avenue was built Griffins Wharf was covered over and Pearl Street extended to the avenue.

the Selectmen to grant lands and privileges so that private enterprise might be encouraged to undertake the work.

Forty-one citizens responded to the invitation and entered into an agreement with the Selectmen for the building of eighteen hundred and seventy two feet of sea wall.*

This agreement provided "that a wall or wharf of wood and stone be erected from the said Sconce to Capt. Skarlets Wharf which is in length *about* two thousand and two hundred feet, that it be made in breadth 22 feet at the bottom and to be raised 6 feet high at least with all expedition and afterwards (as soon as may be) to add thereto in height as shall be judged convenient for a breast work to play guns on which is supposed to be about 14 or 15 feet high in all and so carried up to be 20 feet broad at the top, to be made substantial and uniform and continued and maintained at the cost and charges of the undertakers according to their proportions".†

Since the wall was to become a part of the defenses of the Town, it was further agreed that such of the inhabitants as shall carry through the work as above expressed "shall possess and enjoy and is hereby granted to them, their heirs and assign forever all those flats that lie before the Town between the Town and the said wall or wharf to be so built, 200 feet whereof back towards the Town and next adjoining to the said wall or wharf shall be free for them the said undertakers to build wharves and warehouses upon as they shall see cause. . . ." They were also permitted to carry out their present wharves 100 feet beyond specified wharves.

The sea wall or "Barricado" as it came to be called was completed about 1681 as appears from the records of the

*For the names of these citizens and the footage each agreed to build, see *Boston Records, 1660 to 1701, Report of the Record Commissioners*, p. 83

†*Boston Records, supra*, p. 82.



FROM BONNER'S MAP, 1722, SHOWING LINE OF BARRICADO
OR OLD WHARF AND BEGINNING OF T WHARF

General Court, where it is stated, "that, at the great cost, pains, & hazard of said undertakers, a sea wall hath been built, and almost finished for the safety of said town & this his majesties colony.* By enactment of the Court, the undertakers became a corporation, May 11, 1681.

The Barricado then consisted of a line of embanked wharves separated into unequal parts by three openings through which ships could enter or leave the Cove. It was constructed of piles and planks like other wharves except for heavier timbers and parapets for cannon. The waters thus enclosed were extensive, being about 112 acres.

Like other early fortifications the Barricado went through the process of alternate decay and reconstruction, with long intervals between until March 1728, when a committee was appointed to look into its condition and the affairs of the undertakers.

The committee reported that the undertakers had not fulfilled their agreement and that their rights should be forfeited unless within a period of three years they made necessary repairs. By 1733 nothing had been done and all rights reverted to the Town. Thereafter all applications for rebuilding were rejected.

No further attempts at reconstruction were made, fear of foreign attacks subsided, interest in the Barricado as a defense declined, for from a military point of view it was an absurdity, and piece by piece it became incorporated into other wharves, the last vestige disappearing in Central Wharf in 1816. The filling in of the Cove began about 1823 and was completed in 1874.

Long Wharf and T Wharf

The early merchants of Boston did business with the world. They owned or chartered ships which carried

**The Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in New England*, Vol. V, p. 310.

their wares, and in many cases owned their wharves. These wharves were not just landing or docking places—they had sheds or warehouses for the receipt and storage of goods and were all along the harbor line.

Long Wharf was built in 1709 from the foot of King, now State Street, near Merchants Row, and extended about 2000 feet into the harbor. The builders were Oliver Noyes, Daniel Oliver, James Barnes, John George, John Gerrish and Anthony Stoddard.*

Unlike most of the other wharves which were the property of individuals or mercantile houses Long Wharf was owned by a group known as the proprietors of the wharf, who in 1715, by deed, divided the ownership into 24 shares with an agreement as to the cost and charge of the upkeep and management of the wharf. They operated under this agreement until 1772 when the proprietors were incorporated by the General Court.†

Like the Barricado, Long Wharf was a part of the defenses of the Town. It was arranged with the proprietors that the end of the wharf should be so constructed as to permit placing a row of cannon there in case of need. This provision was a constant source of irritation between the proprietors and the town, which claimed that this part of the wharf was not kept in the agreed condition.

Historically, Long Wharf was the point of landing and departure of the Royal Governors; here came the British troops which were quartered in Boston in 1768 with much friction between them and the inhabitants; here also, was a more happy landing of troops twenty two years earlier on their return from the expedition against Louisburg.

Among the interesting adjuncts of Long Wharf that

**Boston Town Records*, 1700-1726, p. 67. c.f. As to John George, *The Story of Boston Light*—Publications of The Bostonian Society, Vol. 7 pp. 64-65.

†*Boston Pier or Long Wharf*, a pamphlet by W. W. Clapp printed in 1825.

may be mentioned was the picturesque building known as the Old Salt House. This had a checkerboard front and James Oakes, the proprietor, was more than just a dealer in salt. He was a writer of ability, using the pen name "Acorn". He was also a music and dramatic critic, who counted many actors and actresses among his friends.

Then there was the pump, seen in all early sketches of the wharf. Its pipe passed down through mud and water, a distance of about forty feet below the surface and brought up an inexhaustible supply of pure, fresh, cold water which supplied the wharf and the neighborhood.

There also was the Crown Coffee House (burned in 1780) which in 1770 was located at No. 1 Long Wharf, now the corner of State St. and Chatham Row. In front of it stood a quaint little figure with a quadrant in his hand, long known as "The Little Admiral." It designated the shop of William Williams, a mathematical instrument maker. Samuel Thaxter married a niece of Williams and succeeded him in the business in 1794.

The figure was used as a sign by two generations of the Thaxters and is said to have been displayed on State Street for nearly a century and a half, until it was finally acquired by members of The Bostonian Society and placed in its collections.*

Hawthorne in his "*Mosses From an Old Manse*" ascribes such a figure to Deacon Shem Drowne. The deacon was a maker of images and figureheads which were admired by many visitors, including John Singleton Copley. The grasshopper vane on Faneuil Hall was his work.

Though Hawthorne refers to the little figure as a "reduced likeness" of the imaginary captain in his story, the Reverend Edward G. Porter says, and it has been generally considered, that the original figure was an effigy of Admiral Vernon but as to who made it or what repairs

*Walter Kendall Watkins in *Proceedings of The Bostonian Society for 1917*, p. 14.

it has undergone through the years may be open to question.*

Those literary minded will also be interested in the fact that John Thoreau, grandfather of Henry the writer, on coming to Boston first set himself up as a merchant on Long Wharf, and lived in Boston until he moved to Concord.

The wharf is now shorn of more than half of its original length by the filling in of the Cove and the incorporation of part of the wharf into the extension of State Street to Atlantic Avenue, and most of its commercial glory has departed.

T Wharf was built on a section of the Barricado. The date of its erection is uncertain. The *Boston Town Records* are the usual source of such information, but in this case we find a committee reporting to the Town Meeting of Aug. 2, 1731, that several additions have been made on the north side of Long Wharf by Mr. Minot and others, for which in the opinion of the committee, "They

*Edward Vernon was Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in the West Indies. He captured Porto Bello with six ships, in 1739; and commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Cartagena, in 1741.

There were about 3,600 troops of the American colonies in that expedition, five companies of which were from Massachusetts. Among other American officers was Colonel Lawrence Washington, and it is said that it was on account of his association with Admiral Vernon that Mount Vernon subsequently received its name.

The Admiral was known as "Old Grog," a title that Drake and Porter say he got from his habit of wearing a "program cloak" in bad weather. Hart, however, differs slightly from them in saying that the name came from his habit of wearing "grograin breeches." Hart also says that he had the rum, daily served to the seamen, diluted with a goodly proportion of water, which mixture was henceforth called "grog" and that he was an advocate of more human treatment of seamen, and in spite of the fact that he diluted their ration of spirits he retained their affection. There was an Admiral Vernon Tavern at the corner of State Street and Merchants Row, the sign of which was a bust portrait of the Admiral, and the tavern was known as the Vernon Head Tavern even after the Revolution.†

†*Admirals of the Caribbean* by Francis R. Hart, pp. 139, 140 and 153; *Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston* by Samuel A. Drake, p. 111; *Rambles in Old Boston* by Rev. Edward G. Porter, p. 60.



Courtesy Mrs. Maria Grey Kimball

VIEWS OF PRESENT T WHARF

have no Authority in the Grant of the Flats made by the Town to the Proprietors of the Long Wharf." Because no authority to build was given, there is no date in the Records.*

The beginning of the wharf is shown on Bonner's map of 1722 and its T shape on Burgis' map of 1729 where it is designated "Minot's T," also on Lieut. Page's map, 1775. It is said to have been owned by Stephen Minot† and Andrew Faneuil in 1718.‡

T Wharf remained in the Minot family until 1795 when the Brimmer family came into possession and gave it their own name and it became Brimmer's T Wharf.

The original entry was by a passageway or road over Long Wharf to the point where it connected with Long Wharf about midway out. This changed when Atlantic Avenue was laid across Long Wharf in 1868. Atlantic Avenue then became a direct entrance to T Wharf.

Buildings other than warehousing sheds also began to appear early on the wharf. From the Selectmen's Minutes of Sept. 26, 1764 it is learned that "Capt. Nicholas Lobdell was approbated by the Selectmen as an Innholder, he having lately hired the Tavern on Minots Wharf." At a meeting of the Selectmen, Nov. 12, 1765, it was recorded that a person who had come with Capt. Timothy Parker from Philadelphia, in the sloop *Three Friends*, and who was boarding with Mr. Lobdell on Minots T was ill with the small pox. An idea of coastal trade is given by the fact that the vessel had brought a

**Boston Town Records, 1729-1742, p. 26.*

†Stephen Minot, son of Capt. John Minot, was born in Dorchester in 1662. Boston became his home and place of business. He was a member of the Church in Brattle square, a colonel in the militia, Justice of the Peace, and Selectman, 1707, 1708, 1723-1725. Andrew Faneuil was the uncle of Peter Faneuil who gave Boston the hall that bears his name.

‡*Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston, supra p. 115.*

cargo of flour, bran, and iron, and had but six men in her crew.*

Rates for dockage, wharfage and storage furnish an interesting index of the cost of doing business in those days and something of the character of the goods handled. A vessel under 50 tons paid 25 cents a day for docking privileges, of 150 to 200 tons, 55 cents, of 300 to 400 tons 88 cents, and larger vessels in proportion. The value of money in those days was of course different from the present.

Wharfage was paid by the vessel landing goods and by the owner shipping goods at the wharf. Butts of 150 to 200 gallons paid 15 cents each; hogsheads and pipes, 10 cents; boxes of chocolate, candles, lemons, bags of coffee, cocoa and sugar, 2 cents; jars of raisins, oil, small kegs of crackers, 1 cent; hides, 1 cent; chests of tea, 12.5 cents; bricks 25 cents per thousand; clapboards 20 cents per thousand; iron 30 cents a ton; grain of all kinds, 1 cent per bushel; and, onions 4 cents per hundred bunches. Storage charges per month, to mention a few items, were chests of tea, 25 cents; bags of coffee, 4 cents; grain, 2 cents per bushel.†

By the 1830s the harbor section of the cross bar of the T had been extended out to about the same distance as that of Long Wharf and the wharf was still known as Brimmer's T. Adjoining it on north was Commercial Wharf and between the two was a narrow gateway or passage leading to the north section of the Great Cove in which was located City Wharf, Mercantile Wharf and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Eastern packet pier. This was a busy place. A writer of the day says that hundreds of barks, brigs, schooners, and sloops entered the narrow passage under sail, and brought up safely alongside of the several piers, and adds that "A sailor

**Record Commissioners Reports*, Vol. 20, p. 185.

†*Fleet's Register and Pocket Almanac for 1798*, p. 30.

was a sailor in those days, particularly if he hailed from Cape Cod. He knew the turn of the tide; he appreciated the value of time; and he rarely went short of a foot of the exact place where his craft was to 'tie up.'"

T Wharf occupied an important place in the mercantile history of Boston in the '30s. There were no magnificent blocks of stores on it, but rather wooden buildings, most of them of a tumble down character and scarcely better than shanties; but a "heap" of business was done, not with India, China and Liverpool, but more of a local or coastwise character. Leaving out Fort Hill Wharf and Foster's South Wharf, it was virtually the center of the Nova Scotia trade. Here were landed the one time famous grindstones and brown stones from the quarries of that country. Here, also came nearly all the plaster and Chenango potatoes. It was also a central point for the fishing fleet and was starting on its way to become the great fish pier market of Boston.

The old wooden building one saw on the left as he entered T Wharf from Long Wharf, was for years the largest establishment for the packing of drums and boxes of cod fish in the United States. It was successively owned and occupied for this purpose by some of the largest firms in Boston, such as Sprague, Soule & Co.

In 1833 Martin Brimmer (Mayor of Boston, 1843-1844) conceived the idea of building a block of stone stores on the north side, facing the entrance from Long Wharf. This was completed and occupied in 1834, and was probably the first granite building on any Boston wharf. There were small stone buildings on Wales' Wharf and Brown's Wharf but they were not of granite. Early occupants of this block were Martin Brimmer, Bramhall & Howe, and Symmes & Eaton. N. K. Lombard occupied the upper part as a sail loft. Ammi C. Lombard who at one time was among the largest ship-owners in Boston and who was proprietor of the packet lines to New Orleans and Charleston, S. C., started in

one of the wooden structures on T Wharf but later moved to Lewis Wharf.

T Wharf has been the starting point for several important lines of steamers. The Philadelphia line, beginning with the steamers City of Boston and City of New York, originally built to run between Boston and New York, started from T Wharf—the agents and proprietors being P. & S. Sprague & Co., and Sprague, Soule & Co. The steamers for Halifax, N. S. first sailed from this wharf as did the line of steamers from Savannah. In June, 1865, the Metropolitan line of outside steamers to New York started from T Wharf with the small steamers Jersey Blue and City of Bath.*

If you turn to a Boston Directory, you will find P. & S. Sprague listed as dealers in goods of the West Indies, and you may well ask yourself, "What has that trade to do with codfish?" The answer to that question gives you, in a sense, the key to the early fishing industry of Boston. Fish were right at the door of Massachusetts and the fishing industry became of such great importance that the cod became the symbol of the Commonwealth. There was no known method in the early days for preserving fresh fish, therefore Boston could cater only to local trade, in that type of fish. But, cured fish was another story and quantities of it were prepared for export trade. Much of it went to the West Indies where it was traded for the goods which the Boston West Indies merchants had in their stores.

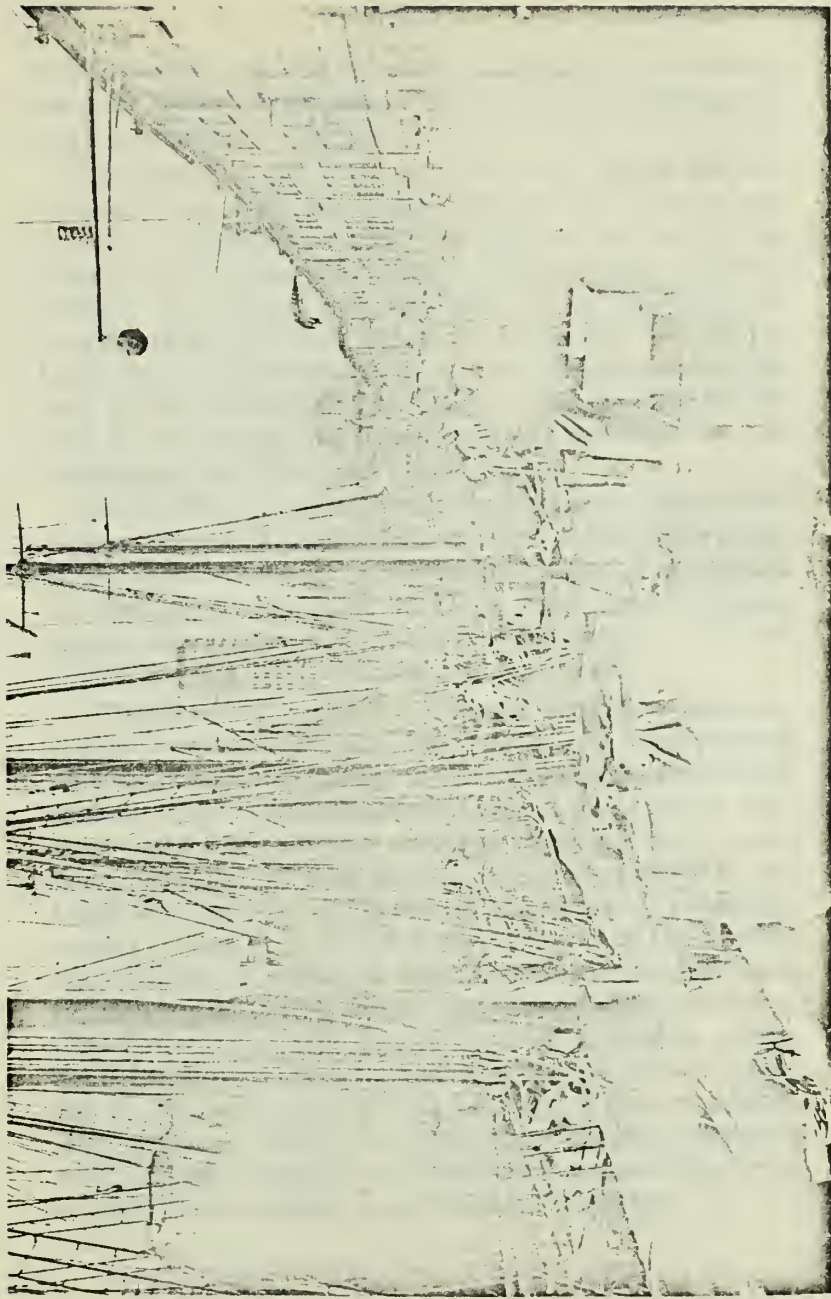
In the last half of the 19th century the fresh fish industry developed very rapidly in Boston and it is the important item today. In 1884, the Boston dealers moved, from a section they previously had on Commercial Wharf, to T Wharf. There they tore down some of the old structures and erected buildings designed to meet their special needs. They believed that in the facilities pro-

*The *Saturday Evening Gazette* in April 1889 gives most of the story of Brimmer's T.



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T WHARF IN 1914, LOOKING EAST ALONG THE PIER



© The Boston Globe

T WHARF IN 1914, LOOKING WEST ALONG THE PIER

vided, the industry was definitely located for a great many years to come, but 30 years later they were looking for more commodious quarters.

The vessels of the T Wharf fleet were all of the sail type and vied with the Gloucester fleet for popular approval. The spirit of rivalry ran high at the time of the annual race when selected ships contended for the winning honor. The vessels were not built for racing under favorable conditions but rather to battle on the fishing banks with the strongest gales and the roughest seas. The race became a classic of an unique order because of the type of the contending vessels; it was heralded by the newspapers and watched by thousands.

The T Wharf fleet were trawlers, as they caught their cargoes by means of a trawl, which is a long heavy line laid along the bottom of the shallow spots of the ocean, to which is attached, at three to four foot intervals, lighter short lines with hooks. The trawl is set and hauled from a dory, by two men as a rule.

"This trawling of fish was a rough, dangerous business, especially in winter time. Vessels would be overwhelmed with all their crew during the great gales on the fishing banks; or the men in the dories would go astray in fog, snow and drizzle; or they would be capsized from time to time, perishing of cold or hunger or smothered in the heavy seas before they could be picked up. Frequently, vessels arrived at T Wharf with the marks of the terrible bank storms on them,—a flag at half-mast for lost men, or with spars or rails gone. A common sight in winter-time was a vessel with bowsprit as big around as a hog-head for the ice upon it, with the nest of dories almost hid by ice, with rigging iced halfway to the masthead, with decks so thickly iced that shore-gazing spectators were left to wonder how their crews made their way around them without being washed overboard."*

*James B. Connolly in *"Fifty Years of Boston"* p. 292.

The fishermen were not on a wage basis. They got their pay from the sale of the catch. This meant that at times they were living in great prosperity and at others they did not get enough to pay for bait and ice, to say nothing as to anything for themselves.

The vessels would come sailing in from the sea without tugboat aid and were soon made fast to the wharf and then began a scene almost like a stock market. The captains would announce their catch—so many thousand pounds of cod, so many of haddock or as the case might be, and then the bidding for the cargo or part of it would begin. The fishing captains weighed two things before accepting any bid: (1) The state of the market, which they would learn from a friend coming aboard. If there was a scarcity of fish, they would hold off, for better prices; if a glut, they got the best price they could; (2) how soon the fleet behind them might arrive. If there was no immediate prospect they could hold out for better prices.

In the latter days of T Wharf there was a selling space set apart by rail, in the room of the Exchange. The Commissioners of the Exchange had offices in a building at the head of the wharf.

By 1914 T Wharf had become too small and the fish dealers moved across the harbor to the Fish Pier in South Boston. Here a storage plant, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, was set up. This takes care of excess cargoes which in former days would have been sold at less than a profitable price or would have spoiled and been thrown away. The pier is 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide and cost \$3,000,000. It is probably the largest fish pier in the world and handles 250,000,000 pounds of fish annually at the Exchange price of approximately \$15,000,000 (Figures are based on those for the year 1947.) The catches are sold on the Exchange floor under the control of the New England Fish Exchange.

The all-sail vessels have given way to auxiliary or all

motor power and much of the picturesqueness is gone. T Wharf still has fishermen, mostly Silicians, who use the power boats; of them more will be said later.

T Wharf in its heyday made a great appeal to spectators and men of all classes "spent part of their lunch hour here, watching the fishermen hoist baskets of fish from the vessel's hold, weigh them on a dealer's scales, dump them into a dealer's fish box, and pitchfork them into high wheeled, clumsy carts, which would roll them away to the dealers' stores, there to be packed in ice and shipped to points as far distant as fast freight or express would take them and hold them fresh. Texas was about as far as they would remain fresh in T wharf days. Today under more modern preservative methods, fish can be sent as far as California and kept fresh."*

During the clipper ship days, the Great Cove was a mass of ships and the home of many businesses. The wharves, including T were enlarged, for this was Boston's golden age of shipping. Vessels were fitted out for China, South Africa and around the Horn to California. A shipping list of the day shows a surprisingly varied cargo of products going to these places. A merchant could make up, within half a mile of State Street, a ship load containing the entire apparatus of civilized life from tables and teething rings to coffins and tombstones. The ships brought back coral, ivory and goat skins from South Africa and leather and wood from California.

T Wharf today is a long, ugly building, painted a dull yellow. The lower level is occupied by business houses and the upper has been made into dwellings with casement windows. Almost every dweller has a window box, for everything grows luxuriantly near salt water. The flooring which once was wood is now black asphalt and does not suit the inhabitants. The wood was cool in summer and warm in winter, but not so with this asphalt.

*James B. Connolly, *supra*.

The wharf is noisy and, it is fascinating when it is not too odorous, for here is the smell of boats, roasting coffee, tarred rope and fish. The one sail loft has gone and there are no longer sail making patterns on the floor nor a man sitting in the open making sails.

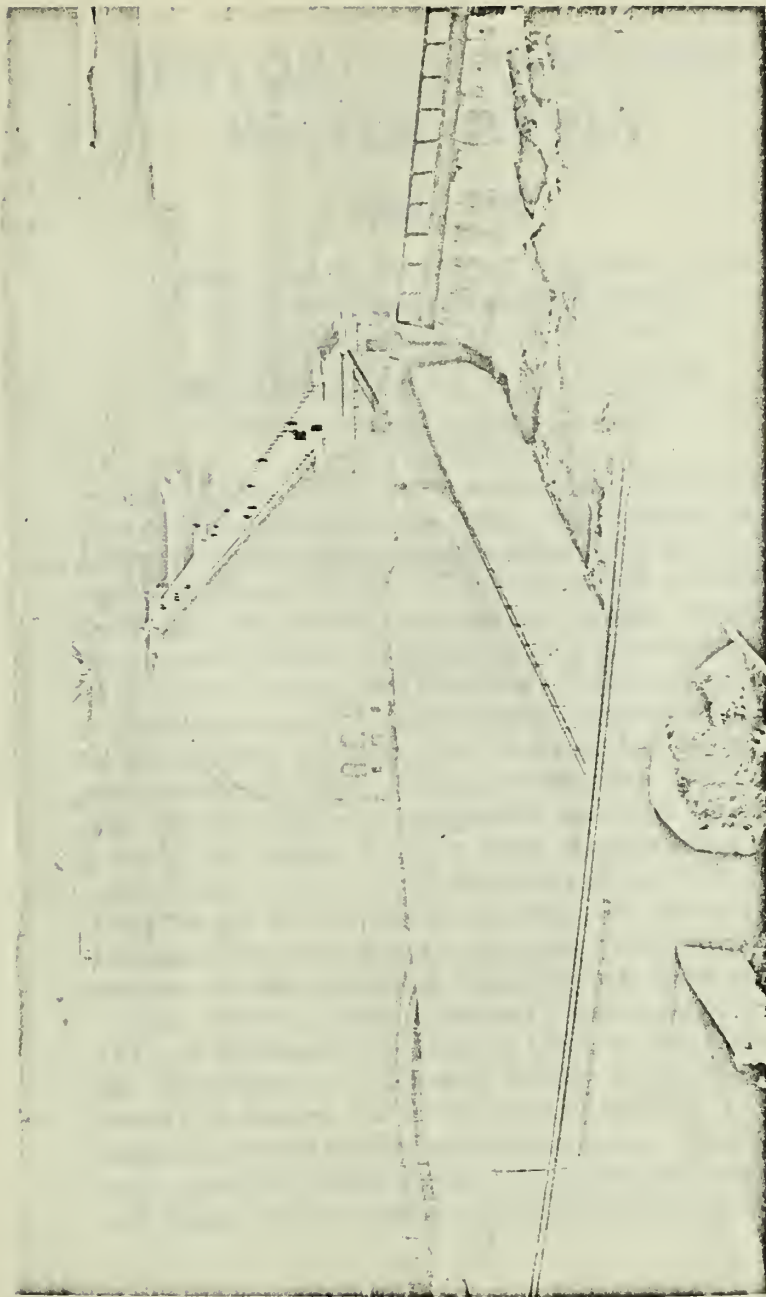
Most of the fishermen here today are of Italian ancestry. A fishing boat tied up at T Wharf does not mean that a cargo of fish is being landed. It is here for refueling or to be blessed. These Italian crews will not go out in an unblessed ship and the ceremony is a very colorful one. Friends and relatives come there in their best clothes. They go out into the harbor and the ship is loaded and then blessed, and the friends stay aboard all afternoon, eating and drinking, and the ship is then ready to go out.

There are other of these colorful proceedings when the ships are decorated for some fete. One of the most noted is that of Maria SS del Soccorso which commemorates the saving of the crew of a fishing boat in a fleet off Sicily hundreds of years ago. This comes on the weekend nearest the 20th of August, when there is a parade with a statue of the Virgin under a canopy and men are seen dashing up and pinning money to the canopy.

T wharf with its ships and sea gulls has always been attractive to artists. A woman is credited with first going there with the intention of staying without any facilities for comfortable living. She was there a year. Another one came the next year and the following one a third opened a tea shop and did a good business and the shop is there today, managed by a niece of Miss Dalrymple who began the enterprise. You can go there for a view of the harbor and have tea while the world goes by on the sea.

The great business of T wharf sailed away with the sailing ships, but it still thrives, and some of its picturesqueness will remain so long as the wharf endures.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.



Courtesy Metropolitan District Commission

WACHUSETT DAM, CLINTON, 1908, FROM THE NORTH

HISTORY OF BOSTON'S WATER SUPPLY

1652--1940

*A paper read in the Council Chamber of the
Old State House at a meeting of The
Bostonian Society, March 19, 1940*

By HON. EUGENE C. HULTMAN

Chairman, Metropolitan District Commission,
WITH ADDITIONS

The purpose of this paper is to outline briefly the history of the introduction of a supply of pure water to meet the needs of the increasing population of the Boston Metropolitan Water District. The demand for water is ever increasing, due to gain in population, higher standard of living, increase in manufacturing and in unnecessary waste in the home, factory, and distribution piping system.

Scientists are of the opinion that no appreciable change in the quantity of water on the earth has taken place within historic times. Water moves in a cycle. It is first used to build up compounds and then these compounds are broken down by slow decomposition or by combustion, and the freed hydrogen unites with oxygen from the air or in the plant material and water is again formed. No water is lost in the natural process of evaporation and the subsequent falling as rain, snow or hail.

The "Water Works Company" was incorporated in 1652 on petition to the General Court of the Colony of the inhabitants of Conduit Street (now Blackstone Street) in Boston, for the purpose of building a conduit to provide water for fire and domestic use. This conduit was a reservoir about twelve feet square and was probably similar to cisterns built at a later date in the outlying

districts to collect storm water for use of fire engines. This conduit, or reservoir, was filled from neighboring wells, springs and rain water from the roofs. The water was used for extinguishing fires and supplying nearby dwellings for domestic purposes. The location of this reservoir is shown on John Bonner's plan of the town of Boston made in 1722.

In 1795 the General Court passed an act permitting the incorporation of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company and by a subsequent act in 1796, this corporation's name was changed to "The Aqueduct Corporation." This act gave the company rights to open and lay water mains in any street in the town of Boston and Roxbury for the purpose of conveying such fresh water as they might have the right to dispose of, but with provisions to safeguard the rights of the town of Roxbury, or any of its inhabitants, in and to the waters of Jamaica Pond. The act further regulated the corporation by providing that the price to be charged for water should be approved by the General Court and that the towns of Boston and Roxbury were to have hydrants for extinguishing fires. From Jamaica Pond in Roxbury, as a reservoir, four main supply pipes of pitch-pine logs, two of four-inch bore and two of three-inch, were laid into Boston proper and connected with lateral pipes having a bore of one and one-half inch. During the first ten years no dividends were earned and the average dividend for thirty years was about four per cent a year but the corporation continued to expand and during its greatest prosperity had under its control about fifteen miles of pipe and supplied about fifteen hundred houses with water. In 1840 the company laid a 10-inch iron pipe from the reservoir to Bowdoin Square.

In 1825 the City Government of Boston took the first public action in regard to a supply of water by appointment of a committee who were instructed to inquire into the practicability, expense and expediency of supplying

the city with pure water. Then followed a twenty-year period of bickering, memorials, both for and against public ownership and for and against different locations of projected sources of supply.

On January 5, 1846, the Mayor, Josiah Quincy; Jr., in his Inaugural Address said "As to the introduction of water into the city, the time of deliberation is past; the time of action has come. A competent and disinterested commission has decided that Long Pond (now Lake Cochituate) is the source from which this blessing is to be derived and our fellow-citizens have conferred upon the present administration, the honor of commencing this important work. As 'he gives twice, who gives quickly' I would urge an immediate application to the Legislature for the necessary powers, and I doubt not, when the power is granted, it will be your endeavor as it will be mine to insure to every citizen the enjoyment of the blessing for the longest possible time by introducing it at the earliest practicable moment.'"

Thus Chapter 167 of the Acts of 1846, which was approved March 30, became the foundation upon which the works for the Boston Metropolitan District has been built. The ground was first broken for the proposed aqueduct at Long Pond, August 20, 1846, and on that day the name was changed from Long Pond to Lake Cochituate (its original Indian appellation).

The Cochituate Aqueduct was built in 1848 and is about 14 miles long having a capacity of 20 million gallons per day. At the end of the aqueduct in Brookline there was built the Brookline Reservoir having an area of about 22 acres and a capacity of approximately 90 million gallons which served as a distribution reservoir until 1868.

From the Reservoir cast-iron pipes were laid to Boston connecting with the Beacon Hill Reservoir.

The Beacon Hill Reservoir, located about on the site of the Brigham Extension of the State House, had a ca-

capacity of 2,679,000 gallons and was first filled on November 23, 1849.*

On October 25, 1848, after a parade and appropriate exercises, the water was first turned on at the fountain on the Common giving Boston its first public water supply. These works, with some changes, continued to serve the City for over twenty years, although near the end of this period it was apparent that the yield of the watershed of Lake Cochituate was insufficient to meet the needs of the City due to the rapid growth of the district supplied and the ever increasing demand for water caused by a higher standard of living in the home and a greater demand for manufacturing use.

In 1868 the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, consisting of Bradlee and Lawrence Basins, with a total capacity of 731 million gallons, was constructed in Brighton. The high water of this Reservoir was approximately the same as that of the old Brookline Reservoir but the additional storage capacity provided for a pumping station which was erected nearby. This Reservoir has continued to serve as one of the distribution reservoirs although it is necessary to raise all the water received through the aqueducts to a higher elevation for distribution.

Due to the long continued drought of 1870-1871 the capacity of the Cochituate System was taxed to its utmost and the water in the lake was lowered on March 29, 1872, to 9½ inches above the bottom of the conduit. Supply by gravitation was cut off November 11, 1871, and pumps which had been installed in the gate house for emergency

*Beacon Hill derives its name from a beacon which was erected on its summit in the early period of the history of the town. The original beacon was blown down in 1789 and was replaced by a Doric column 60 feet in height with the inscription on its pedestal "In commemoration of prominent events of the war of the Revolution". The site of this monument was within the grounds occupied by the Reservoir and was taken down during construction. Since then a new monument has been erected using the original tablets. The top of the present monument represents the original surface of the ground at that point.

use were put in service pumping water from the Lake into the conduit.

In 1872 an Act was passed authorizing the City of Boston to obtain an additional supply of pure water from the Sudbury River and Farm Pond in Framingham. On the day the Act was passed, April 6, 1872, an order was given by the Water Board to make a temporary connection between the Sudbury River and Lake Cochituate. The temporary works were first used on June 19, 1872, to reinforce the Cochituate supply. The work on the additional supply from the Sudbury River was begun in 1873 and the works, consisting of four reservoirs and an aqueduct to Chestnut Hill Reservoir, were put in service in 1878.

In 1892 Boston was granted permission to construct additional works in the valley of the Sudbury River and the fifth reservoir, now called Sudbury Reservoir, was under construction when the Act of 1895, creating the Metropolitan Water Board, was passed.

During this period, from 1848 to 1895, Boston had continued to grow at a reasonable rate and the problem of a pure water supply had never been permanently solved. Nearby towns had been annexed to Boston and in other localities where water systems had been established there were times when the supply was either inadequate or inferior in quality and there was not opportunity of extending or enlarging the works without excessive cost.

In 1893 an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for a thorough investigation and report by the State Board of Health upon the question of a water supply for the City of Boston and its suburbs within a radius of ten miles from the State House.

After mature deliberation upon all the numerous questions involved in the general subject of securing a permanent and ample supply of water for domestic, fire, manufacturing and other commercial use, the State Board of Health recommended the immediate construction of a

reservoir by impounding the waters of the South Branch of the Nashua River at a point in Clinton.

As a result of this investigation the Metropolitan Water Board was created under the Acts of 1895. This Board was given broad powers but was instructed to construct, maintain and operate a system of water works substantially as recommended by the State Board of Health. The Water Board was required to take over and complete the Sudbury Reservoir which was already under construction by the City of Boston; to take from the City of Boston the Cochituate and Sudbury systems of the original Boston supply works, the Mystic system, which was developed by Charlestown and became part of the Boston works after annexation of Charlestown, and the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Pumping Station in Brighton; also to take from the cities of Malden and Medford and the town of Melrose, Spot Pond in Stoneham, which was then used as their water supply, and to lay pipe lines to various portions of the District for use as a distribution system. The Wachusett Reservoir was built on the South Branch of the Nashua River and was first put in service in 1898.

From the first year that water was furnished from the Metropolitan Water System there was practically an uninterrupted increase in the per capita use of water. In 1897 and in 1903 investigations were made to determine the cause of this increase in consumption, and by Chapter 457 of the Acts of 1906, the method of apportioning the Metropolitan Water Assessment was changed, making the basis of apportionment, the valuation and consumption of water in the cities and towns in the District—double weight being given to consumption.

These investigations and the change in the law resulted in only temporary reductions in the per capita consumption. In 1907, under Chapter 524, the Legislature established the basis of compulsory metering of the services in the District by requiring that after December 1, 1907, all new services installed by the municipalities in the District



Courtesy Metropolitan District Commission

WACHUSETT RESERVOIR SITE, 1896;
WACHUSETT RESERVOIR, 1916.
LOOKING NORTHWESTERLY FROM SAME POINT

should be metered when installed. It was also required that all services already in use on the above date should be equipped with meters at the rate of 5% each year.

After the District increased its proportion of metered services the per capita consumption dropped from 129 in 1908 to 88 in 1915 thus postponing for several years the necessity of the District extending its Works for an additional supply. The system of metering has resulted in 99.82 per cent of all services in the District being equipped with meters on December 31, 1938 and the per capita consumption has not increased materially except during periods of especially cold weather or during dry seasons.

In the early 1920s it became evident that shortly the Wachusett System and the Sudbury System would be inadequate to supply the growing demand on the Metropolitan District for water. Various commissions reported and finally in 1926, Chapter 375, an Act was passed creating a Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission with authority to take the flood waters of the Ware River. Due to the limitations of the amount of water that could be taken from the Ware, the new Commission was authorized and instructed in 1927, Chapter 321, to build a new reservoir in the towns of Enfield, Prescott, Dana and Greenwich. Appropriations, totalling sixty-five million dollars under the two Acts were made available and the Commission was directed to proceed with the work.

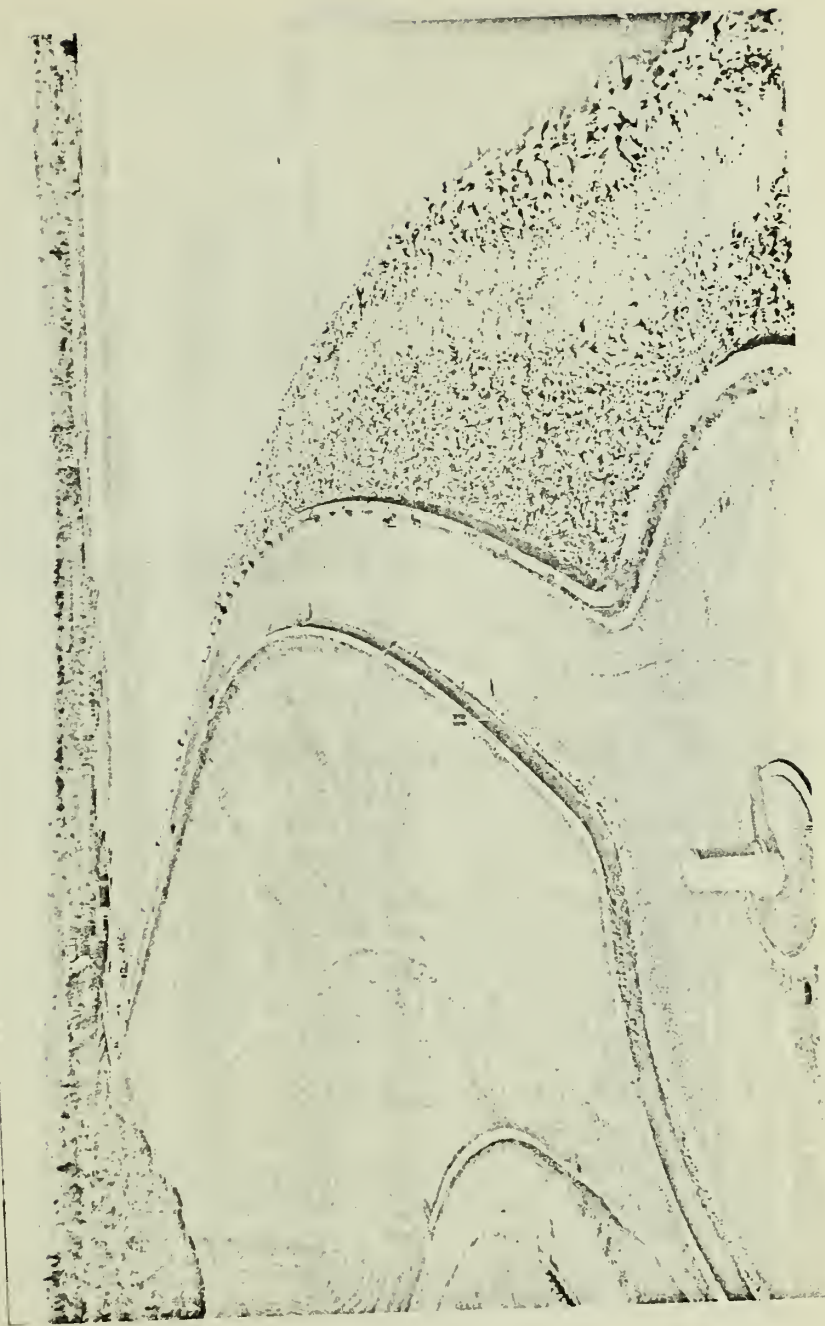
The main reservoir as provided in the 1927 Act, is substantially completed and the water is now being impounded there. A twenty-five mile tunnel in solid rock was built connecting the new reservoir with the northerly end of the Wachusett Reservoir. In 1937 it was found that due to careful management and good engineering the work contemplated by the 1926-27 Acts would be completed at a saving of approximately twelve million dollars.

After careful study and investigation, it was also apparent that the pure water of the Wachusett Reservoir, flowing through open channels, and the old Sudbury Reservoirs was rapidly becoming polluted to an extent that might become dangerous to health unless the water was treated with chlorine and other chemicals. Therefore, the Commission urged upon the General Court that the savings on the large project should be made available to bring the water under pressure and in enclosed aqueducts from the Wachusett Reservoir to the District. The Legislature granted the use of a part of the savings and a gift grant from the Federal Government of seven million dollars was received. This made it possible to construct the work now going on, which is some eighteen miles of tunnel and heavy pipe construction, together with the construction of a new high level reservoir in Weston and enlargement of Fells Reservoir in Stoneham which will eliminate to a large extent the pumping of some sixty or seventy million gallons of water per day at the Chestnut Hill and Spot Pond Pumping Stations where much of the equipment is obsolete and would have to be replaced within a few years.

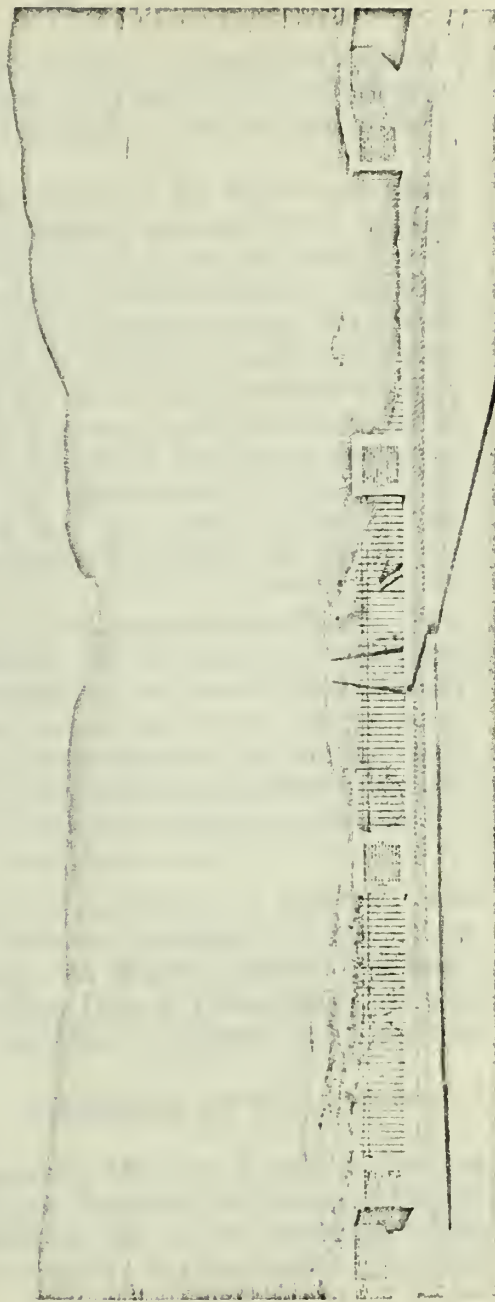
Ultimately this Pressure Aqueduct will form the main delivery line to a rock tunnel pressure aqueduct which will loop around the cities and towns in the Metropolitan Water District and from which water will be delivered to the existing distribution mains.* This pressure aqueduct will eliminate the danger of external pollution of the water between the Wachusett Reservoir and Chestnut Hill and Spot Pond Distribution Reservoirs and will eventually eliminate local sources of pollution at the Distribution Reservoirs,† also hazards of breaks in supply mains and about 95 per cent of the pumping of water now required for the Metropolitan Water District. At

*This plan has been changed, see added note.

†This still an open question.



Courtsey Metropolitan District Commission
WINSOR DAM, QUABBIN RESERVOIR, LOOKING SOUTHWESTERLY



Courtesy Metropolitan District Commission

QUABBIN RESERVOIR, LOOKING NORTH ACROSS AN 18 MILE EXpanse OF WATER

present this new aqueduct will have a capacity of approximately 200 million gallons daily which can be ultimately increased by additional pressure to 300 million gallons daily.

The extension of the works to the Ware and Swift Rivers, now nearing completion, provides for a storage capacity in the Quabbin Reservoir on the Swift River, when filled of approximately 415 billion gallons—Quabbin Watershed having an area of approximately 186 square miles. The water from the Quabbin Storage Reservoir will flow by gravity to the Wachusett Reservoir through Quabbin Aqueduct which passes under the Ware River at Coldbrook in Barre. The Ware River has a watershed above the intake works of approximately 98 square miles and the flood waters may be diverted either to the Quabbin or the Wachusett Reservoirs for use in the Water District.

When the new works are completed the Boston Metropolitan Water District will be assured of sufficient water to meet all demands of the present water district as well as those of any larger district that may be developed. The yield of the watersheds of the storage reservoirs will guarantee an ample supply of water in storage to protect the Water District for many years to come.

In memory of former Commissioner Hultman, who died in 1945, the Pressure Aqueduct has been given his name. Mr. Irving W. Whittle, Senior Civil Engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission, has supplied the following addition to complete the history to 1948.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Hultman Aqueduct and City Tunnel system has not yet been completed. Beginning at the open channel in Southborough, near the end of the Wachusett Aqueduct, the spillway (the outlet) has been raised a few feet

to create a water level 278 feet above Boston City Base. The water drops from the open channel, enters a shaft and flows through a tunnel under the Sudbury Reservoir and rises again on the easterly side of the reservoir, following along the contour of the ground to a point near the Charles River in Newton, adjacent to Nickerson Field. A reservoir, called Norumbega Reservoir, was built on this aqueduct in Weston. There is a cross-connection between the aqueduct and two of the feed pipes from the Weston Aqueduct making this higher pressure available to certain parts of the distribution system.

The present terminus of the Hultman Aqueduct is the shaft in Weston, which is about 325 feet deep. Recently, one shaft in the Newton cemetery, 291 feet deep, and one at the Lawrence Basin at Chestnut Hill, 238 feet deep, were completed in anticipation of extending a deep tunnel to Chestnut Hill. Bids were received late in 1947 for construction of this tunnel, the lowest bid being $9\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. It is expected that all pumping at Chestnut Hill will be eliminated when this project is completed in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The ultimate scheme is to run two tunnel spurs from this point, one southwest and one northeast, to furnish a greater volume of water at higher pressure to outlying sections of the Water District so that, in the future, the only present day pumping that will have to be continued will be at Arlington, Hyde Park and Belmont.

In 1948, 20 cities and towns are supplied with Metropolitan water, using 167,000,000 gallons daily. The available storage in Quabbin alone is enough to last more than 2,000 days without additional rainfall.

Water rates in previous years varied for each city or town and were based on consumption and valuation, as Mr. Hultman has pointed out, with the average rate approximately \$78 per million gallons. Legislation, which was effective in 1946, reduced the cost to a flat rate of \$40 per million gallons.

All water entering the distribution system is treated with chlorine and ammonia to kill bacteria that may be present. No filtering of the water is necessary. Water samples are taken daily and checked for bacteria and also checked biologically.

During 1947, the so-called South Sudbudy supply, which includes Lake Cochituate, Whitehall, Ashland and Hopkinton Reservoirs, was abandoned as a regular source of water supply and is being turned over to the Department of Conservation for use as public reservations as of January 1, 1948.

As originally constituted in 1895, the System was known as the Metropolitan Water Board, later as the Metropolitan Water & Sewer Board, and finally as the Metropolitan District Commission, which, as constituted in 1948, includes the Water, Parks, Sewer, and Construction Division. The Construction Division was formed in 1947 to take over the functions of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was abolished that year.

The Distribution System of the Metropolitan Water Division had approximately 187.56 miles of pipe lines in 1946, 96% of which were 16 inches to 60 inches in diameter. The City of Boston in 1946 consumed 66% of the water supplied the District.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1947

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Charles Cortez
Abbott, Horace Porter
Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
Allen, Asa Samuel
Allen, Frank Gilman
Alpert, George
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Andrews, Barrett
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atherton, Louis Morse
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Ayer, Frederick
Baon, Lester Manning
Bacon, Paul Valentine
Bailey, Harry Louis
Baldes, Raymond Charles
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Barry, Charles Stoddard

Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Bicknell, Eliot
Binnian, Walter Babcock
Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Blake, Ernest Hyde
Blake, George Baty
Blood, Arthur Kimball
Born, Christian Eckhardt
Bowen, Robert Montgomery
Boyer, Joseph Alexander
Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
Bradley, Joseph Gardner
Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
Bremer, John Lewis
Brennan, Mrs. James D.
Brewster, Ellis Wethrell
Brink, John Carl
Brooks, Gorham
Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury
Brown, Daniel Lucius
Brown, Davenport
Brown, Harold Haskell
Brown, Percy Whiting
Brown, Reginald W. Plummer

Brown, Thomas J.
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Buckley, Francis Eben
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Bullard, Ralph Emerson
 Bullen, Wilbur Warren
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnham, Mrs. Henry D.
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Buswell, Miss Marion Emily
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carr, Moses Francis
 Carrier, Earl Gardner
 Carter, Lyon
 Chadwick, Everett D.
 Chamberlin, Stephen Joseph
 Channing, Henry M.
 Chase, Edward Nichols
 Chase, Harold Dana
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Cole, Mrs. Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar
 Conant, Mrs. Gwendolyn Moulton
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Copp, Mrs. Frederick Torrey
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman

Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Edward
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtis, Mrs. Fred G.
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cushman, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Howard Clark
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dimick, Mrs. William H.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dodge, William Norman
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dowd, John Cooke
 Draper, Charles Dana
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Druker, John
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Duplain, Albert D.
 Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, Jr.
 Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eliot, Frederick M.
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 English, John Stephen
 Enslin, Mrs. Kate Valentine
 Esterbrook, Miss Edith Marsh
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Fearing, George Richmond
 Febiger, William Sellers
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.

Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, Paul Henry
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stephen S.
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Ford, Joseph Fabian
 Ford, Mrs. Joseph Fabian
 Foster, Hatherly, Jr.
 Fowler, Robert
 Fox, John
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Furber, Alan Winslow
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gannon, Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gaunt, Alfred C.
 Geer, Philip Willary Cary
 Geer, Mrs. P. W. Cary
 Gibbs, Earl
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Gleason, Hollis Tidd
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gora, Joseph Charles
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Gragg, Henry Rouen
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Graton, Bowman
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn

Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Edwin W.
 Hale, Ernest A.
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Hall, Samuel S., Jr.
 Hardaway, Paul Alfred
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Hart, George W.
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hawkins, Vernon Mills
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, George Bunson
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Herrick, Robert Webster
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hicks, Dow Beverly
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
 Hilliard, Albert W.
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hobbs, Edward Dorsey
 Hodgkinson, Harold Daniel
 Holdridge, Albert Eugene
 Holman, Richard B.
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howe, James Carleton
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Howe, Parkman Dexter
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hunneman, Carlton
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles

Hunnewell, James F.
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Byron S.
 Hurley, Francis Xavier
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Thomas
 Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie Holmes Varney
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Miss Kathrine
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, John Henry
 Joy, Miss Minnie Belle
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine
 Kelly, James Francis
 Kendall, Henry Plimpton
 Kenerson, Edward Hibbard
 Ketchum, Phillips
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kimball, Frederick Milton
 Kimball, George W.
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lamson, Mrs. Frank P.
 Lane, Edgar Charles
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leahy, Francis Theodore
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.

Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Lehrer, G. Raymond
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, Warren Kendall
 Livermore, Mrs. Homer F.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleeker
 Luckman, Charles
 Lufkin, Richard Friend
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward, Jr.
 Lyman, Mrs. Harrison F.
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, James Lester
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Magoon, John Alanson
 Magoon, Kenneth Southard
 Malley, James Francis
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Charles Ellis
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayall, Robert Newton
 Mayberry, Lowell Allen
 Mayer, Richard
 McAdam, Angus William
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McClennen, Edward Francis
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McGrath, Harry A.
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrill, Keith

Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Minot, James Jackson
 Mitchell, Stewart
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moir, John Arthur
 Monks, John Peabody
 Moore, Mrs. William H.
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Muchnick, Isadore Harry Yaver
 Murdock, Kenneth Ballard
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 Olcott, Miss Mary L. B.
 Packard, Donald Kingman
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Amory
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perkins, Miss Mary Ruth

Perrine, Lester
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Mrs. Stephen
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Pond, Thomas Temple
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1947

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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 18, 1949



The Bostonian Society Collections

BOSTON CITY GUARDS
ON THEIR TOUR OF CAMP DUTY FROM PORTSMOUTH TO HAVERHILL, 1838

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Bostonian Society

Annual Meeting, January 18, 1949



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OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXLIX

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JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
RALPH M. EASTMAN

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
H. W. DWIGHT RUDD
BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR
FREDERICK M. KIMBALL

T. TEMPLE POND

Custodians

JOHN G. WELD

WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN
FRANCIS F. HASKELL

HENRY L. ABBOT

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*Committee on the Rooms*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

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ALLAN FORBES

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING

The 68th Annual Meeting of The Bostonian Society of which due notice had been given, was called to order at 2:30 p.m., January 18, 1949 by the President Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., in the Council Chamber of the Old State House.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved.

The annual reports for the year 1948 were then presented as follows: that of the Directors, read by the President, that of the Clerk, read by the Clerk, that of the Treasurer, read by the Treasurer, that of the Committee on the Rooms, read by the Chairman, President Smith, and that of the Committee on the Library, read by the Chairman, Mr. R. Newton Mayall.

Voted that these reports be accepted, and placed on file, and that they, together with the other proceedings of this meeting, and such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, be put in printed form for distribution to members.

Mr. Chauncey C. Nash, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was unavoidably absent and the report of the committee was read by the Clerk as follows:

"The Nominating Committee beg to report the following nominations for officers of The Bostonian Society for the year 1949: Clerk, James L. Bruce, Treasurer, Fred-

erick M. Kimball, Directors, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Ralph M. Eastman, Charles H. Taylor, H. W. Dwight Rudd, Benjamin H. Ticknor, Frederick M. Kimball, and T. Temple Pond." Signed: Chauncey C. Nash, Chairman, Nominating Committee of which the other members were Miss Edith D. Gibson, Lee M. Friedman, John C. Kiley, and Leon M. Little.

The President called for other nominations but none were made, and it was then voted unanimously that the nominations close and that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee which he did. The President then declared them elected on learning that it was the pleasure of the meeting that he should do so.

Announcement was made of the death of two Life Members, Dow B. Hicks and Franklin R. Webber, also, of three Annual Members, Robert D. Brewer, Arthur W. Moors, and Gordon B. March. Announcement was also made of the election of two Life Members, William B. Osgood and Stephen A. Stone, and one Annual Member, Alexander D. McKay.

Dr. Richard A. Wolfe was then introduced to give his lecture, "The Home of Today and the World of Tomorrow". The speaker said that there were three foundation stones for future world peace, the home, the church and the school, the first of which only he was going to discuss. The adult of tomorrow is the child of the home of today and the aggregate of the adults make the world of tomorrow which is the home of today on a larger scale. You cannot have absenteeism, dictation, bickering, lack of discipline, bad examples, and bad outside influences in the home of today and expect these to produce a happy world tomorrow. An interested audience was present.

Meeting adjourned 3:45 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of The Bostonian Society:

The most conspicuous change made at the Old State House during 1948 was the painting of the outside of the building by the City. Mayor Curley's interest in the historic buildings of Boston and his concern for their condition and appearance led him, after the renovation of Faneuil Hall, to turn his attention to the historic building that we occupy. We were consulted as to the color of the paint and the color, ivory white, agreed upon as proper trim for a brick building of the provincial period, has made the Old State House and its architectural features stand out as never before within the memory of most of us. The change appears to have been generally approved, and thanks are due the Mayor for what has been accomplished.

We have now been advised that the Mayor has signed a contract for the painting of the inside of the building, which it is expected will be soon started.

Plans are being considered for the improvement of the basement rooms and the facilities therein to provide for the better care and handling of the possessions of the Society that have to be kept in the basement, and these improvements we hope will be made this year.

A valuable addition was made last year to the possessions of the Society by the acquisition of the properties of The Marine Museum. The Museum, a separate organization, has for many years exhibited some of its possessions in this building by arrangement with the Society, but all of its properties have been turned over to The Bostonian Society and are now held and will hereafter be administered by the Society with its other possessions.

The Marine Room brings many visitors to the building and will be kept open and changes made in it or its exhibits from time to time.

During the year two loans of articles were requested

of the Society for specific purposes. One by The Brooklyn Museum, New York, of our painting of "Boston Harbor in 1854" by J.W.A. Scott, for an exhibition of American marine painting; the other by the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association of our wooden "Painters' Arms Sign" of Thomas and Katherine Child, said to be the first makers of paint in America. This was for exhibition at the dedication of a new tablet concerning the "Boston Stone", which consists of the stone ball that was the muller (or pestle) of Childs' paint grinder, and a stone base that was a part of the trough in which the muller rolled.

We were pleased that we had collections of such value and interest that others wanted to exhibit them, and both requests were granted.

The eight stated meetings of the Board of Directors were duly held, also a special meeting, with a good attendance at all of the meetings. And the members of the Society may be assured that its affairs are receiving the best attention of the Directors.

The total membership of the Society remains about the same as last year. While 27 life members and 49 annual members have been added, 27 life members have died and 43 annual members have been lost through death, resignation, non-payment of dues, or transfers to life membership leaving a net gain of 6 in the total membership and making the membership list on December 31, 1948, to consist of 549 life members and 572 annual members and the total membership 1121 members.

An increase in the membership is much desired, and it is hoped that members knowing of persons who might like to join the Society will send their names to the Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *President*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of The Bostonian Society:

Your Clerk has many duties, some of which have been described in previous reports, but perhaps, the most pleasant of them all is that of meeting visitors to the Old State House. They come from all parts of the United States; some with much to relate of their home land; others, with a keen eye and a listening ear as they come from a part of the country mayhap that is too new to have a history like that of Boston. In other words, there are all kinds, but always some who are deeply interested in historical things and eager for information. To talk to such ones is a happy experience.

History, as taught in the schools, must of necessity, give brief accounts of important events. Those in charge here have accumulated through the years a wealth of facts and are thus equipped to fill in details of Boston happenings for those visitors who listen closely and appreciate what is told them. They are profuse in their thanks and could you but hear them you would rejoice that you have had a part in providing what to these visitors is both interesting and instructive.

The total number of visitors for 1948 was 33,451 as compared with 32,974 in 1947. There have been the usual groups of children with their teachers who have come to get their history first hand. These are especially welcome.

It is with much regret that we must record the passing of Mr. Charles Otis Hurd, who for many years was head custodian at the Old State House. He came here in the 1920's and retired in 1945, owing to advanced years.

Mr. Hurd probably did more in the way of making the collections of the Society available to the public than any one ever connected with the organization. His well trained mind made him of great service in library and literary work; his artistic sense made him keen in making show cases attractive; his classifying instinct was of much aid

in getting items where they belonged; and, his fine memory meant that he knew where to locate either items in books or relics and pictures on exhibition or in storage.

The meetings of the Society have been well attended throughout the year. There has been a variety of subjects, half of local interest and the rest of important current events. The selection was made largely by the Clerk and it is gratifying to him that they have apparently met with your approval. The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

January 20: Annual Meeting; "Boston and its Water-front" by Mrs. Maria Gray Kimball.

February 17: "Preserving our New England Heritage" by John Nicol Mark.

March 16: "Makers of Time" by Lawrence L. Barber.

April 20: "Adventures with Books" by Miss Pearl Strachan.

May 18: "China" by Peter Y. F. Shih.

October 19: "Miss Amelia Fisher's Boarding House" by Edward F. Payne.

November 16: "Berlin Air Lift" by R. Stafford Derby.

December 21: "The Activity of Communism in the United States" by Jeremiah F. Buckley.

The largest gathering at the Old State House during the year was on July 4th when from the balcony the Declaration of Independence was re-read, according to custom, to the assembly. This consisted of a large audience on the sidewalks, and sailors, soldiers and others in uniform in the square. The reader was Robert B. Davidson, Jr.

A word of appreciation must be recorded for the attentive custodians.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Exhibit A

BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1948

ASSETS

Fund assets:	
Bonds, at cost (market value \$117,977), Schedule A-1	\$127,352.16
Stocks, at cost (market value \$96,146), Schedule A-1	78,461.88
Savings bank deposits, Schedule A-1	3,840.87
Cash in bank and on hand	1,019.00
Total fund assets	\$210,673.91
Current cash in bank	132.70
	<u>\$210,806.61</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

Funds, Schedule A-2:	
Life memberships	\$ 55,869.00
Gifts and bequests, restricted	31,331.82
Unrestricted funds	123,473.09
Total funds	\$210,673.91
Liability for taxes withheld	132.70
	<u>\$210,806.61</u>

Exhibit B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1948

Income:	
Interest on bonds, Schedule A-1	\$4,092.50
Dividends from stocks, Schedule A-1	4,891.65
Savings bank dividends, Schedule A-1	76.35
Annual dues	2,645.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,375.00
Profit from sale of souvenirs	290.91
Total income	\$13,971.41
Expenses:	
Salaries	\$9,192.30
Stationery, printing, and postage	2,622.43
Marine Museum	864.81
Rooms maintenance	838.15
Insurance	740.76
Restoration expense	281.50
Accounting and audit	275.00
Meetings and special exhibits	237.50
Library	198.27
Rent	100.00
Furniture and fixtures	65.00
Investments custodian fees	64.61
Miscellaneous	43.85
Total expenses	\$15,524.18
Excess of Expense over Income	<u>\$ 1,552.77</u>

INVESTMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1948

Par Value	BONDS	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
\$ 5,000	American & Foreign Power Co., Debs.	5 %	2030	\$ 4,967.35	\$ 4,263	\$ 250.00
5,000	American Machine & Metals, Inc. S. F. Debs.	4½	1959	5,087.00	4,675	225.00
6,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Debs.	2 %	1961	6,310.07	6,225	165.00
2,000	American Tobacco Co., Debs.	5	1962	2,063.32	2,070	60.00
5,000	Associated Electric Co.	5	1961	5,395.14	4,975	250.00
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. A, S. W. Div.	3½-5	1980	5,351.97	3,638	250.00
5,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., Ref.	4	1951	5,163.60	4,675	200.00
5,000	A. C. F. Brill Motors Co., Income Deb.	6	1969	5,077.50	2,075	300.00
3,000	Citica Service Co., S. F. Deb.	3	1977	2,649.32	2,633	90.00
5,000	Kansas City Southern Rty. Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. A	4	1975	5,201.10	5,150	200.00
5,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st & Ref. Mtge., Ser. F.	5	1977	4,613.48	4,000	250.00
2,000	North Penn Gas Co., 1st Mtge.	5½	1957	2,070.00	2,050	110.00
2,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen'l Mtge., Ser. A	4½	1965	2,033.01	2,073	90.00
4,000	Philadelphia Co., Coll. Tr. S. F.	4½	1961	4,049.00	4,200	170.00
5,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.	4¼	1972	5,212.50	5,250	212.50
5,000	Province of Quebec, Canada	4¼	1955	4,912.50	5,050	150.00
4,000	Selected Industries, Inc., Deb.	2½	1961	3,382.00	3,840	115.00
5,000	Shell Union Oil Corp., Deb.	2½	1971	4,987.50	4,838	125.00
2,000	Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., 1st & Ref. Mtge., Ser. A	3	1965	2,115.00	2,080	60.00
4,000	Southern Pacific Co., Oregon Lines, 1st Mtge., Ser. A	4½	1977	4,020.92	4,025	180.00
6,000	Southern Pacific Co.	4½	1981	6,118.13	5,363	270.00
4,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Jan. 1, 1955	4,000.00	3,820	100.00
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Apr. 1, 1955	2,000.00	1,904	50.00
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Sept. 1, 1955	2,000.00	1,898	50.00
1,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Nov. 1, 1955	1,000.00	947	25.00
5,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Mar. 1, 1958	5,000.00	4,780	125.00
1,000	United States Treasury	2½	Dec. 15, 1968/63	1,000.00	1,015	25.00
5,000	United States Treasury	2½	Mar. 15, 1971/66	5,000.00	5,042	125.00
2,000	United States Treasury	2½	June 15, 1972/67	2,063.94	2,003	80.00
5,000	United States Treasury	2½	Dec. 15, 1972/67	5,120.31	5,023	125.00
5,000	Washington Water Power Co., 1st Mtge.	3½	1964	5,325.00	6,350	175.00
3,000	Western Maryland R. R. Co., 1st Mtge.	4	1952	2,962.50	3,041	120.00
\$125,000	Total Bonds, Exhibit A			\$127,352.16	\$117,977	
	Total Interest on Bonds, Exhibit B					\$4,692.50

INVESTMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1948

Shares

		STOCKS			
			Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
52	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.		\$ 8,817.39	\$ 7,813	\$ 468.00
100	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rv. Co., Com.		6,980.18	10,038	800.00
2	Christiana Securities Co., Com.		5,524.00	6,140	365.40
240	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.		6,941.43	10,080	480.00
51	First National Bank of Boston		2,638.54	114.75	
65	General Electric Co., Com.		3,265.49	2,333	110.50
200	Insurance Company of North America		16,920.57	21,200	600.00
200	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Com.		5,572.37	6,000	400.00
60	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Com.		3,788.32	3,480	240.00
50	J. C. Penney Co., Com.		2,158.63	2,200	125.00
150	Pullman, Inc.		3,769.63	4,856	300.00
156	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey)		5,072.53	11,252	303.00
315/290	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Scrip Ctls.)		1,316.13	1,380	65.00
13	United Aircraft Corp., 5% Cum. Pfd.		5,696.67	6,598	520.00
130	United Fruit Co.				
	Electric Bond & Share Co., Ctf. for Additional Amount, If Any, Due in Respect of 45 Shares of \$6 Preferred Stock			135	
	Total Stocks, Exhibit A		\$78,461.88	\$96,146	
	Total Income from Stocks, Exhibit B				\$4,891.65
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS					
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 99373		\$ 2,720.01		\$ 53.95
	Franklin Savings Bank, passbook No. 200311		1,020.86		20.40
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 194780		100.00		2.00
	Total Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit A		\$3,840.87		
	Total Income from Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit B				\$ 76.35

FUNDS—DECEMBER 31, 1948

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Schedule A-2

Balance, January 1, 1948	\$ 55,059.00
Add: 27 Life memberships at \$30 each	810.00
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1948	\$ 55,869.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

GIFTS AND REQUESTS

RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1948	\$ 31,239.30
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company to James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....	92.52
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1948	\$ 31,331.82
	<hr/> <hr/>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$ 1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	2,768.10

Total, as above\$31,331.82

UNRESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1948:	
Gifts and bequests	\$91,100.00
Other unrestricted funds	35,325.86
	<hr/>
	\$126,425.86

Deduct:

Funds expended for purchases of exhibits, per vote of Directors October 5, 1948.....	\$ 1,400.00
Excess of expense over income for year ended December 31, 1948	1,552.77
	<hr/>
	2,952.77

Balance, December 31, 1948\$123,473.09

Made up of:

Robert C. Billings Bequest	\$ 3,000.00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest.....	500.00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	1,000.00
George O. Carpenter Bequest	1,000.00
William O. Comstock Bequest	500.00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	1,000.00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100.00
John W. Farwell Gift	1,500.00
John W. Farwell Bequest	3,000.00
Courtenay Guild Gift	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Bequest	10,000.00
Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000.00

Schedule A-Z (concluded)

Susan Minns Bequest.....	25,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	1,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest.....	25,000.00
Lucy Ann Norcross Memorial.....	1,000.00
Otis Norcross Memorial	1,000.00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	4,000.00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	2,000.00
Alice E. Sias Bequest	2,000.00
Joseph Henry Stickney Bequest	1,000.00
Joseph Charles Story Bequest.....	2,000.00
William Blake Trask Bequest	500.00
Robert C. Winthrop Bequest	3,000.00
<hr/>	
Total gifts and bequests	\$ 91,100.00
Other unrestricted funds	32,373.09
<hr/>	
Total, as above	<u>\$123,473.09</u>

Respectfully Submitted,
 FREDERICK M. KIMBALL, *Treasurer*

REPORT OF AUDITORS

To the Officers and Directors of The Bostonian Society:

We have examined the financial books and records of The Bostonian Society for the year ended December 31, 1948. In our opinion, subject to the qualification that we have accepted without verification the classification of funds as determined by the Finance Committee of the Society, the foregoing balance sheet and statement of income and expense present fairly the financial position of the Society on December 31, 1948 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY
 Certified Public Accountants

Boston, Massachusetts
 March 1, 1949

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To The Board of Directors of The Bostonian Society:

The time of the Committee on the Rooms has been devoted largely to the carrying out of plans for the improvement of the appearance of the rooms, of the Council Chamber in particular, and to the making of plans for other improvements in the rooms.

Two portraits were added to the walls of the Council Chamber during the year, namely, those of Governor Thomas Gage and Governor Thomas Hutchinson, both by Mr. Alfred Lowe.

The portrait of Governor Gage was painted from the original given to General William H. Sumner by a son of the governor and now owned by the Commonwealth. Who did the original appears to be unknown, but Copley painted a portrait of Gage that is much like it.

The portrait of Governor Hutchinson was painted from the original by Edward Truman, done in England in 1741, and now owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

It was customary in provincial times to hang portraits of the sovereigns in the Council Chamber. A duplicate of the royal arms displayed in the Chamber in the last days the Province has already been placed in the room, and as portraits of George III and his queen hung in the Chamber in those days, it is planned to place portraits of them in the room along with the royal arms.

Descriptions of the Chamber also refer to the royal governor and his councillors as sitting at a "long table", and we plan to have an appropriate long table installed in the room.

Fewer articles than usual were added to the collections of the Society in 1948. They were mostly photographs of streets, buildings, interiors, and the like, but we were glad to get them as scarcely a day passes without calls being made for such views.

Gifts of appropriate articles illustrative of the history of the city and its people are greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,
 FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*
 JAMES L. BRUCE,
Secretary of the Committee

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

To the Board of Directors of The Bostonian Society:

The Library Committee, in its report of last year, recommended that our books should be catalogued in accordance with standard practice; that is, alphabetically by author-title and title-author, rather than by titles only under subject headings as has been done heretofore.

We are pleased to report that this recommendation has been carried out. The new catalog is complete and in use. It shows every book we possess and the entire catalog has been micro-filmed. The microfilm catalog will be placed in our bank vault where it will be available if we ever have any damage or loss by fire.

We asked out cataloguer, Miss Ruth V. Noble, to submit a report on conditions as she found them. Although a copy of Miss Noble's report is on file, a few excerpts from her report may be of interest:

"The most immediate need of the library is new shelving. The bookcases are exceedingly difficult to use; the shelves are too narrow and not of uniform size; the edges project causing the books to get wedged in and damaged."

"A new coat of paint will help to make the room more attractive. I would suggest a light color for the woodwork and ceiling, for the room is very dark on dark days. New, or at least stronger, lights would also help to make the room more cheerful and usable. . ."

"The present fixed shelf classification scheme is im-

practical, . . . ”

“There are perhaps a thousand volumes which could be transferred to other libraries.”

“The following is a rough estimate of the number of volumes in the library.”

3000 titles

300 serials for which there are only a few cards.

150 Boston directories with only a few cards.

100 duplicates in case 3 cupboard.

100 duplicates in attic.

100 duplicates in basement.

500 duplicates scattered throughout the library.

400 2-or-more volume sets.

4650 Approximate Total No. of Volumes.”

The problem of providing additional shelf space is still unsolved, but progress is being made toward its solution. An adequate map case will be purchased in the near future.

Other small problems concerning the library are presented from time to time. Your Committee feels it should take care of these when conditions permit and when consistent with planning for the future.

As usual, many books have been added to the library during the past year.

Books added by purchase:

Journey Into Fame,—Daniel Chester French by Margaret French Cresson

History of Bundling by Henry R. Stiles

Boston Murders by John N. Makris

About Boston by David McCord

John Hancock by Herbert S. Allen

American and French Flags of the Revolution by Frank Earl Schermerhorn

Gen. Gage in America by John Richard Alden

Books added by gift:

Diary of Independence Hall by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortland Van Dyke Hubbard. From J. B.

- Lippincott Co.
 St. Peter's Parish by S. J. Emery. From J. Francis Driscoll
 Richard Cranch's Account Book. From Charlotte Cranch Moses and John Cranch Moses
 Dawes—Gates Ancestral Lines by Mary Walton Ferris. From E. B. Mero
 Famous Lighthouses by Edward Rowe Snow. From the author.
 A Pilgrim Returns to Cape Cod by Edward Rowe Snow. From the author.
 Journals of the House of Representatives, Vol. 23. From the Massachusetts Historical Society.
 Brief History of Colonial Wars (Pamphlet) From T. Temple Pond
 Holiday for August, 1948 (Magazine) R. Newton Mayall

One of the greatest problems confronting the Committee is to have the Library used more and provide an attractive place for the men to work.

Respectfully submitted,
 R. NEWTON MAYALL, *Chairman*

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS OTHER THAN BOOKS

Photographs of the room first used by the Boston Stock Exchange and later by the Lunch Club of 1872, from Roland Gray.

Bronze Medal showing house of S. F. B. Morse, cast on the occasion of the convention of the Old Time Telegraphers Historical Association, in Boston, 1899, from Paul A. Hardaway.

Photographs (25) of rooms and men of the Boston Stock Exchange, from the Exchange.

Photograph of Boston Elm and an engraving of the Peace Jubilee of 1869, from the Baker Library.

Photograph of Prof. Hutchins of Austin & Stone Museum fame, from Edward F. Payne.

Photographs of the hat stores of Edward Wormser (4), from Lee M. Friedman.

Photograph of the 18th Triennial Dinner Group, Society of Colonial Wars, June 4, 1948, from Charles H. Taylor.

Photographs of Tremont Street, School Street, and King's Chapel and the Parker House, also a Burgiss Map, from James W. Swift.

Stock Certificate of the Boston & Worcester Railroad, from John Heard.

Photograph of the old wooden bridge, Fort Hill, from the State Street Trust Company.

Six stereoscopic views of the Great Boston Fire, from Ernest E. Jobling.

Photograph of the John Hancock House in winter and a broadside relating to the Continental Congress, listed as #1720 in the record of the Massachusetts Historical Society, from Mrs. John O. Prescott.

Papers relating to Brattle Square and the North American Review, from Philip P. Chase.

Centennial program of School of Medicine, Boston University, from the University.

Two bead purses for the Drury collection from Miss E. R. Merritt.

Various court papers relating to the Boston Common Garage case, from Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.

Centennial number of the Journal of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, from the Society.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in
the City of Boston, the sum ofDollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE OLD BOSTON MILITIA COMPANIES

BY JOHN G. WELD

Historian General, Society of the War of 1812

The military establishment of Massachusetts owes its origin to the problems that confronted the colonists who first settled on the shores of the Bay, where they found themselves dependent upon their own resources.

The hostility and treachery of the Indians, made some form of military preparedness imperative and a "Militia" or "Train Band" was promptly organized to meet the situation with every effort put forth to make it efficient. As the safety of the community depended on this force, the training field appeared almost simultaneously with the meeting house, as the things first provided for in the establishment of the early settlements.

At the beginning, every able-bodied male (clergy excepted) regardless of age, was automatically enrolled in this force, all of whom were obliged to furnish their own arms and equipment, and to keep them in condition for instant use. Training days were held at frequent intervals, when all men on the list were obliged to report for duty, and woe to him whose arms and equipment failed to pass inspection.

The military units, which increased with the expanding colony, were incorporated by districts, as rapidly as their formation became effective, into what at the time passed for regiments, the officers of which were required to reside in the district that embraced their command.

After the Indians had ceased to be a menace and the colonists had increased in sufficient numbers, congenial groups were permitted to organize themselves into inde-

pendent companies, and to perform the required tours of duty in any manner they saw fit. These independent companies form the subject of this sketch but the conditions that brought about their establishment require some mention.

After the enforced vigilance of the early settlers had made it possible for their descendants to dwell in security, the training days were held with less and less frequency, until they seldom took place oftener than once a year, and then in a very slipshod manner; some units complied with the law by meeting for roll call once a year, while others neglected to observe even this formality.

When the Revolution threatened, there was a revival of interest in military matters and every hamlet presented the spectacle at evening, of local units "going through their exercise", usually under the direction of some grizzled veteran of the French and Indian War. Out of these units "Minute Men" companies were organized, the members of which were put under orders to keep their muskets within reach at all times, and to assemble at the first alarm for the purpose of putting up some kind of a defence, until the militia could be brought to their support. Such training as they received, paid off soon afterwards in the running fight at Concord and Lexington and behind the works on Bunker Hill, but unfortunately, after these battles, everyone wanted to go home and many did, there being no way to prevent it. This condition was not confined to Massachusetts, but was general and during the whole course of the war, the militia proved a very doubtful asset except for short periods and in time of great peril.

During the War of 1812, the militia was held in contempt by the regulars; one writer, Rev. William Bentley of Salem says: "The regular troops at the Garrison on Winter Island, Salem, have no intercourse with the State Troops and do not suffer them to enter their works and in this they are justified by the total absence of all military

subordination. I have seen the Captain talking with the men in the ranks about which was the best way".*

Few laurels were acquired by the militia in this war but in justice to that organization it should be stated that Congress had voted down every measure for the improvement of its efficiency.

Shortly after the Revolution, Massachusetts attempted to improve its militia by establishing annual tours of duty, usually for three days, but results were not satisfactory; the men were insubordinate for the most part and officers were powerless to enforce discipline.

Few of the men possessed uniforms though many got themselves up in grotesque imitations, while the officers went to the other extreme and appear to have uniformed themselves more in accordance with their tastes and means, than in compliance with any regulations, if such existed. Drunkenness at all musters, seemed to befit the occasion and was the rule; it is even reported that temperance societies of the period found it expedient to exempt "Muster Day" in their pledges of abstinence.

In addition to the tour of duty, there was always a fall muster day, all of which appear to have resembled one that is graphically described in a Yankee Doodle parody.

"The crops and hay were gathered in,
The corn the bins was filling;
When Colonel Peters sent the word
That all the boys were drilling;
So I put on my captain's coat
And over that my duster,
Then tied the sash around my waist
And drove to town to muster."

More often than not, these musters were turned into a burlesque and few were taken seriously. For one such affair, a sham battle had been planned between the Essex and Gloucester units; the latter was composed largely of

**Diary*, Wm. Bentley, Vol. IV., p. 298.

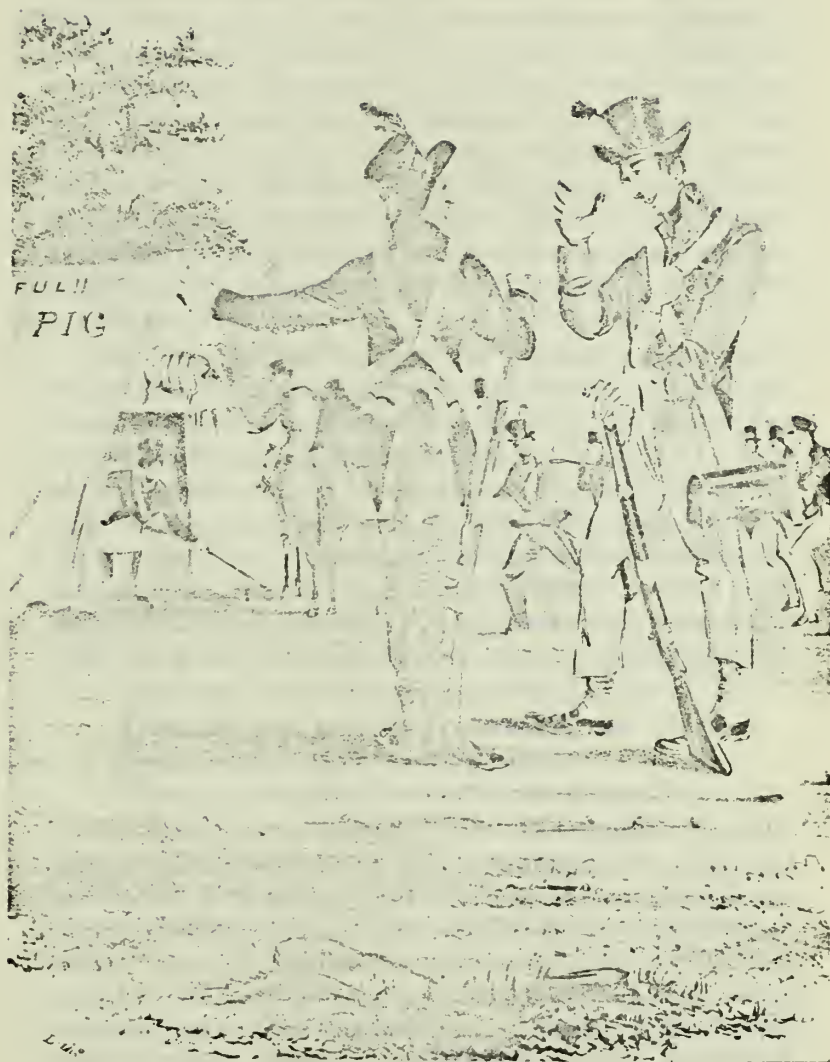
fisherman who had got in from the Grand Banks only the night before and were consequently in a rather frisky mood. On sighting the enemy, they were given the command "fix bayonets and at 'em"; which command they took literally by charging with savage yells and such determination, that the Essex men stood not on the order of their going, but dropped their muskets and fled.

An ex-militia captain relates that upon the occasion of one general muster, he was ordered to proceed to a local tavern with his company and the band, and there report to the major general. From that point his orders stated "at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, you will take up your line of march for the parade ground, acting as an escort to the major general and his suite."

Reporting at the tavern, he found the major general and his suite with their coats off, in the midst of a "high carrousel", making no preparations to leave and oblivious to the object of their visit. The captain declined an invitation to join the party and retired, after stating his orders, which fell on deaf ears. At the stroke of nine, he started the band playing and marched his company back to the field, being soon overtaken by frantic staff officers, who begged him to wait, stating that the general had split his breeches and could not possibly leave until the housekeeper had mended them, but as the captain states "I turned a deaf ear to them all".

The indignation of the major general, who eventually arrived without escort, resulted in a court-martial, which vindicated the captain on the ground that he had obeyed his orders and that the general was not in command until he appeared on the field.

One of the last musters to be held under the old system, occurred at Dedham, Sept. 11, 1838, when the incident of the "Striped Pig" took place; the details of which might be enlightening. As a result of the great temperance revival of the 1830's, a law had recently been enacted, known as the "Fifteen Gallon Law", which made it un-



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THE STRIPED PIG
DEDHAM MUSTER, 1838

lawful to purchase or sell liquor in any quantity less than fifteen gallons. Like many unpopular laws, this one was made ineffective by many ingenious devices, one of which was demonstrated at the muster.

An enterprising person purchased fifteen gallons of liquor and a pig upon which he painted zebra stripes. A tent completed the outfit, together with a large sign, advertising this "Wonder of the World" which could be seen for the small price of fourpence ($6\frac{1}{4}$ cents). Curiosity was not long in overcoming resistance, and every one who paid admission to see this marvel, was given a drink of liquor, presented by the pig. The authorities were powerless to interfere; the man had procured a license to exhibit the pig, the liquor had been purchased legally, and the pig gave it away.

The fame of the "Striped Pig" spread; every speak-easy was a striped pig and an extract from a New York letter which was published in several of the papers ran "a new beverage called the Striped Pig is all the go here at this moment at the Astor and all the fashionable hotels." The stage seized upon the incident. At the National Theatre on Sept. 24, was produced a burletta called the Striped Pig; while at the Tremont Theater, on the same night, William F. Brough, a noted bass singer rendered a comic song called the Dedham Muster or the Striped Pig.

"The folks at the muster were all agreed
That this was the pig for crossing the breed,
For he left his mark on every biped
That went in sober but came out striped."

The buffooneries indulged in at the musters were enlarged upon from year to year and might have continued indefinitely had not reforms taken place in a manner unexpected. Many young men who took the musters seriously, were so disgusted with the existing set up that they formed themselves into independent companies, with imposing titles and applied for a charter. This having been obtained, after a rigid inspection, they elected of-

ficers, adopted a distinctive uniform, established weekly drills and at least once a year, performed a tour of duty, either in camp or on the march, all at their own expense. The experiment was successful from the start and improvements were so noticeable, that the State soon gave these companies official recognition, by incorporating them into distinctive regiments. This recognition encouraged the companies to even greater efforts; they continued to perform tours of duty on their own initiative, as well as participating with their regiments at fall musters. As these musters included the standing militia as well, the two elements contrasted strongly and not in favor of the latter. The soldierly appearance of the uniformed companies found favor immediately with the fair sex and as their dignified behavior acted as a restraint on the exuberance of the standing militia, much of the horse play was gradually eliminated. The example proved contagious and it was not long before new companies were added to the uniformed regiments.

The colorful appearance of the uniformed regiments is presented by a Currier & Ives lithograph, which shows one of them in formation, with every company displaying a different uniform.

Whatever may have been the shortcomings of these companies, which are referred to as chartered, uniformed or independent, in one respect they filled a long felt want. All reports of the Adjutant General, prior to 1840, register the complaint that company commanders would not send in their muster returns, thus making it impossible to estimate the strength of the militia. This laxity is hardly surprising, under the circumstances, but, as a strict compliance with all regulations was demanded of the chartered companies, their commanders were always prompt in submitting their returns. In this and other ways, the chartered companies were found to be such an improvement over the standing militia, that the latter force was abolished in 1839 and supplanted by the "Volunteer

Militia". This was an enlisted body, of which the "National Guard" is today an improved successor.

Many of the uniformed companies declined to enlist in the new establishment and surrendered their charters but others enlisted as a body and acquired the numerals and letters of the units to which they were assigned. They continued to use their former titles on social occasions and were obliged to retain their private uniforms, as the state issued nothing but arms until the outbreak of the rebellion. A volume would scarcely be sufficient to cover the history of any one of these companies but a few outstanding incidents will give a general picture of them all.

Of those that existed in Boston prior to the Revolution, the Ancient & Honorable Artillery and the First Corps Cadets* require no mention, the histories of both have been several times published and are available in almost any first class library. There were at the same time however, the Boston Grenadier Corps, Paddocks Artillery and the Governor's Horse Guards. The records of these companies have not come down to us and we only know of their existence from occasional references in old documents. As they appear to have been composed of "Loyalists" to some extent, perhaps the records were carried to England at the time of the evacuation. The Cadets served through the Revolution as Col. Henry Jackson's 16th Continental regiment which acquired a distinguished record and was the last unit of the army to be demobilized after the close of the war.

Following the Peace of 1783, all the uniformed companies in Boston, either disbanded or became inactive, due to lack of interest in military matters, but this was not of long duration. On Independence Day, 1786, the Roxbury Artillery acted as escort to Governor Bowdoin, there being no uniformed company in town equipped to perform this honorable duty. The newspapers minced no

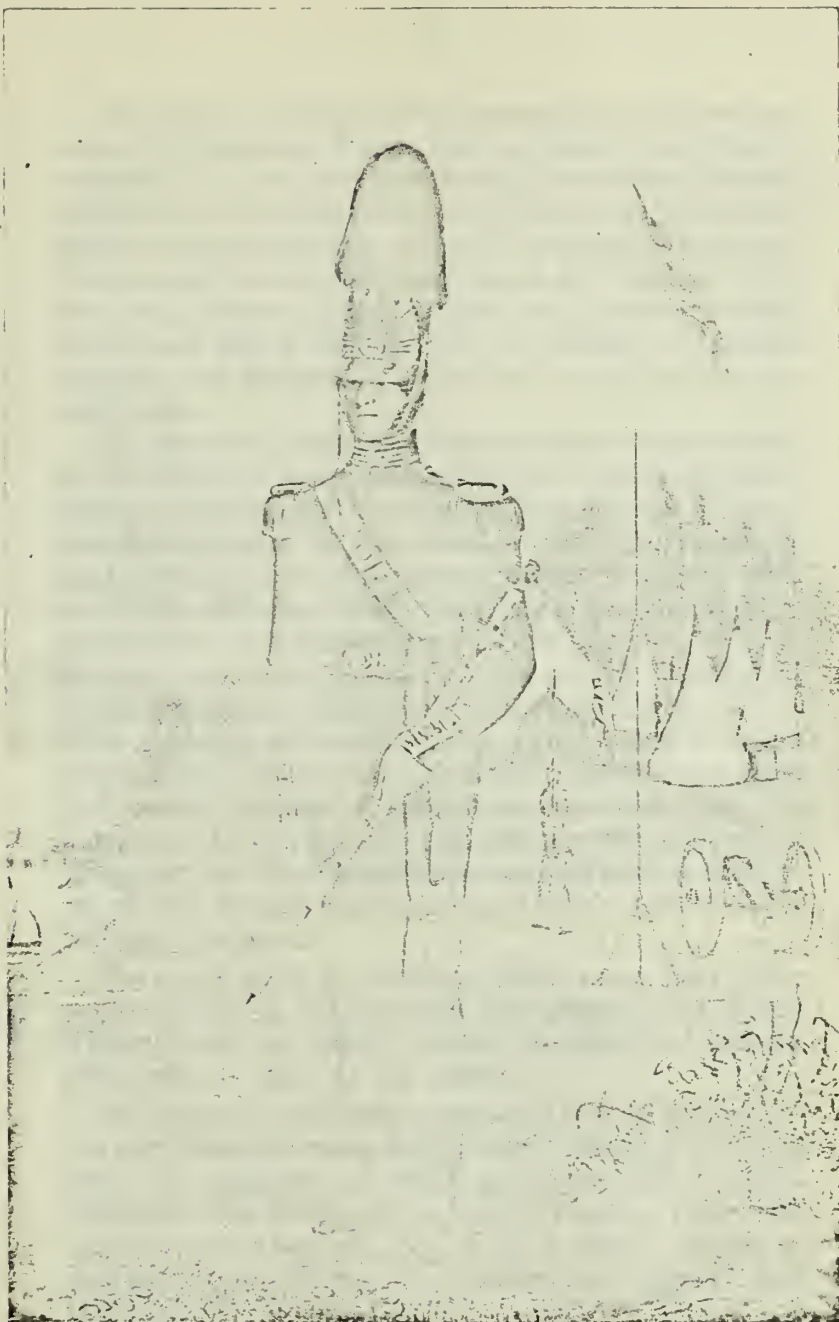
*For history of the Cadets see *The Bostonian Society Proceedings* 1944.

words in magnifying Boston's disgrace on account of this deficiency, and followed it up so persistently, that results were soon realized. The Centinel of November 18, 1786, says "Boston, which a few weeks since, had to lament the want of a single company of soldiers can now produce four companies, almost the whole of which are completely disciplined and equipped, viz. the Independent Cadets, Col. Bradford, The Ancient & Honorable Artillery, Major Bell, the Republican Volunteers, Capt. Bartlett and the Independent Light Infantry, Capt. Harrison G. Otis". In addition to these the Independent Fusileers were in an advanced state of organization and received their charter July 4, 1787. Some of these companies played an active role in the suppression of Shay's Rebellion, which reached alarming proportions late in 1786.

To keep pace with prevailing styles, all the companies adopted changes of uniforms from time to time, but the Fusileers are best remembered by their red coats and bearskin hats, the Light Infantry, by their black coats and white cross belts and the Cadets by their white coats, which except for a short interlude have been associated with the corps up to the present time.

Our second war with England, which had been anticipated for over a year, brought about the formation of many new companies such as the Suffolk Sentinels, the New England Guards,* the Boston Hussars and the Harvard-Washington Corps, a company composed of undergraduates. On one occasion, this latter company marched to Charlestown for the purpose of saluting Commodore Bainbridge, then commandant of the Navy Yard. Upon being informed of their arrival, Commodore Bainbridge exclaimed "Damn the Harvard-Washington Corps". He received them very politely however and they saluted him with a volley, which was spoiled by one member firing too soon.

*See *The Bostonian Society Publications*, Series 1, Vol. IV., p. 9.



The Bostonian Society Collections

NEW ENGLAND GUARDS
1842

The War of 1812 was very unpopular in Massachusetts; the Federalist Party, then in power was bitterly opposed to it and Governor Strong even refused the request of General Dearborn for 41 companies of drafted militia, to man strategic points. A year later when the Government threatened to withdraw the regulars from our coast defenses on this account, the Governor tardily proclaimed that it was our duty to support the administration, and allowed the militia to be called out for the emergency.

The chartered companies volunteered for active service at the start but were only called on to perform guard duty for short periods at one point or another. Their zeal was demonstrated on one occasion, when the New England Guards received imperative orders to march without delay to Salem, which was being threatened by a British fleet. One member received the summons while at dancing school and reported at the armory wearing his pumps but as the company was ready to march, and no delay could be tolerated, he dispatched a boy after his boots. These did not catch up with him until the command had passed through Charlestown, by which time, his pumps and feet were in a deplorable condition. It was at this point, that the company was ordered back to Boston, the British fleet having withdrawn, their services were no longer required.

One regiment of the standing militia saw a little active service in Maine, but the least said about it, the better. The regiment was wholly without discipline and fled disgracefully, at sight of the enemy.

Although the uniformed companies saw no active service, they furnished many distinguished officers for the new army, six regiments of which were recruited in Massachusetts. The names of Aspinwall, Harris, Townsend; Bowman and Harrison, are of those whose records reflect great credit on the units in which they acquired their training.

It would seem as if some of the companies went to unwarranted expense in the matter of uniforms and equipment, the most extravagant one in this respect being the Boston Hussars, organized in 1810. The elaborate uniform and horse furniture (which may be seen at the Old State House) is said to have cost a member about \$800, not including the mount, which he was expected to own. This company disbanded in 1818, when a scarcity of wealthy men, made its continuance impossible. The officers were chosen for their social and financial ratings, rather than for military knowledge. The first captain was Josiah Quincy, later mayor of Boston and President of Harvard University. He was in no sense a military man but is said to have made a fine appearance on his beautiful white horse for which he had paid \$300.00—a high price to pay for a horse in his day. The drilling was all conducted by 1st sergeant Samuel D. Harris, a dynamic gentleman, whose acquaintances recall him as a typical “beau sabreur”. In 1812, Sergeant Harris was commissioned a captain in the 2nd U. S. Light Dragoons, a newly authorized regiment then in process of formation. His troop, which he recruited in Roxbury and Dorchester, rode with him through some of the hardest service of the war where his propensity for doing the right thing, at the right time, won him the brevet of lieutenant colonel.

The Sea Fencibles, a naval company, was formed in 1814, by master mariners, mates and seamen of the merchant marine who for one reason or another, had “quit the sea for shore”, they wore tarpaulin hats, short blue jackets and white trousers. For arms they carried cutlasses and when on the march, were followed by a cart bearing a supply of boarding pikes; they were also equipped with two light howitzers, drawn by ropes. The company disbanded in 1840, there being no provision for a naval unit in the newly created Volunteer Militia. They were invited to become one of the new infantry com-



The Bostonian Society Collections

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY
1798

panies but considered it beneath their dignity to serve with landlubbers. This attitude seems hardly consistent, as their tour of duty was frequently performed within the works on Fort Hill, in conjunction with artillery companies.

After the War of 1812, the usual apathy succeeded and many of the companies surrendered their charters but they were soon replaced by new ones and the service became more popular than ever.

The money necessary for carrying out the military programs was obtained from dues and assessments, eked out by subscription dances, theatricals, lectures, prize drills and other forms of entertainment. The social affairs of each company were generously patronized by members of other companies; the boys welcoming any opportunity to impress the girls with their showy uniforms. The girls at the same time, were very partizan to the companies of their boy friends and took it upon themselves to see that their uniforms were always kept in proper condition. This must have kept them rather busy, as there were frequent parades on very dusty roads, and cleansing methods of the period required elbow grease.

Many of the companies held their annual encampments in some distant locality, where they fraternized with local units. On these occasions they would usually be escorted to the depot by rival companies, which would also be waiting to escort them back to the armory upon their return. The Boston Light Infantry, known as the "Tigers", often encamped at Salem, where it enjoyed cordial relations with the Salem Light Infantry, which gloried in the title of the "Young Tigers". The historian of the latter company tells us the origin of these titles, as well as the friendly growl with which they always greeted each other.

"In 1822 the Boston Light Infantry under Captain Mackintosh and Lieutenant Winthrop, visited Salem and encamped on the Common. During the visit, some

members of the two companies indulged in sports, incidental to camp duty, when someone exclaimed to one of the Boston Light Infantry men, who was perhaps a little rough, 'Oh you Tiger'. This at once became a catch word and 'You are a Tiger' was adopted as one of the peculiar phrases of the corps. From this occurrence it was an easy stage to adopt the tiger growl and at the conclusion of three cheers, a 'Tiger' was invariably called for."

Every company paraded independently and on almost any pretext, the most outstanding parade taking place on the anniversary of its organization, when every effort was made to impress its rivals by the strength of its enrollment. On one such occasion, the Boston Light Infantry turned out with 102 muskets; the City Guards, which was to hold its parade the following week, had a much smaller enrollment but not to be outdone, they procured a number of substitutes and uniformed them with coats borrowed from the Mechanics Phalanx of Woburn, which were almost identical with theirs. As the trousers were different, they bought the cloth and put every tailor in the city to work on them, with the result that they were able to parade with 119 muskets, a great triumph if not strictly ethical.

The rivalry between the companies was frequently inspired by political or racial ties. The Rifle Rangers was composed of Republicans, the Winslow Blues, of Democrats, the Montgomery Guards, of Irishmen, the Highland Guards, of Scotsmen and the Light Guard, of very young men, but in spite of these differences, the best of feeling seems to have existed between all of them.

In 1828, the non-commissioned officers of the 3rd legionary brigade, of the standing militia, organized the "Soul of Soldierly", which appears to have been a prototype of the Reserve Officers Training Corps of our day. They adopted a Continental uniform and vied with the Ancient & Honorable Artillery in the excellence of their drill.



The Bostonian Society Collections

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY
1851

The efficiency of the chartered companies seems to have reached a high level, as all contemporary mention of them is of a complimentary nature. When Lafayette visited Boston in 1824 and again in 1825, he inspected a number of the uniformed companies and was lavish in his praise of them. To be sure, Lafayette was always a great flatterer, but in this respect we believe he was sincere, as Washington, who never bestowed undue praise, had paid them a great tribute, when as President, he visited Boston in 1789. On this occasion, he inspected a division composed of uniformed companies, on Cambridge Common, and was so favorably impressed with their discipline, that he said to General Brooks, their commander, "Ah General, if we had had troops such as these, we should have made short work of it."

Collecting dues and assessments from members was an early problem; records of all the companies are continually listing the names of delinquents. In other respects, the records, while enlightening, are exasperatingly brief in their mention of interesting events, of which we would like more information. One shining exception are the records of the Norfolk Guards of Roxbury, whose gossip clerk has made an interesting narrative of them.

This company was formed in 1818, and Major Benjamin Bussey, who had won a distinguished record in the Revolution, took a great interest in its organization. On April 21, 1819, the company marched out to Major Bussey's estate at Jamaica Plain where he presented them with an "elegant standard". His little grand-daughter, Miss Judith Davis, aged twelve, made the presentation with a pretty little speech, after which Ensign Richards accepted the standard in behalf of the company, with a burst of eloquence long to be remembered, but too long to be recorded here. At the conclusion of the speeches (which are recorded in full) the records state "after the ceremony, the company, with many ladies and gentlemen were invited to partake of a sumptuous collation purposely

provided, when many patriotic toasts and sentiments were drank. After refreshment, the May dance succeeded which terminated the generous entertainment".

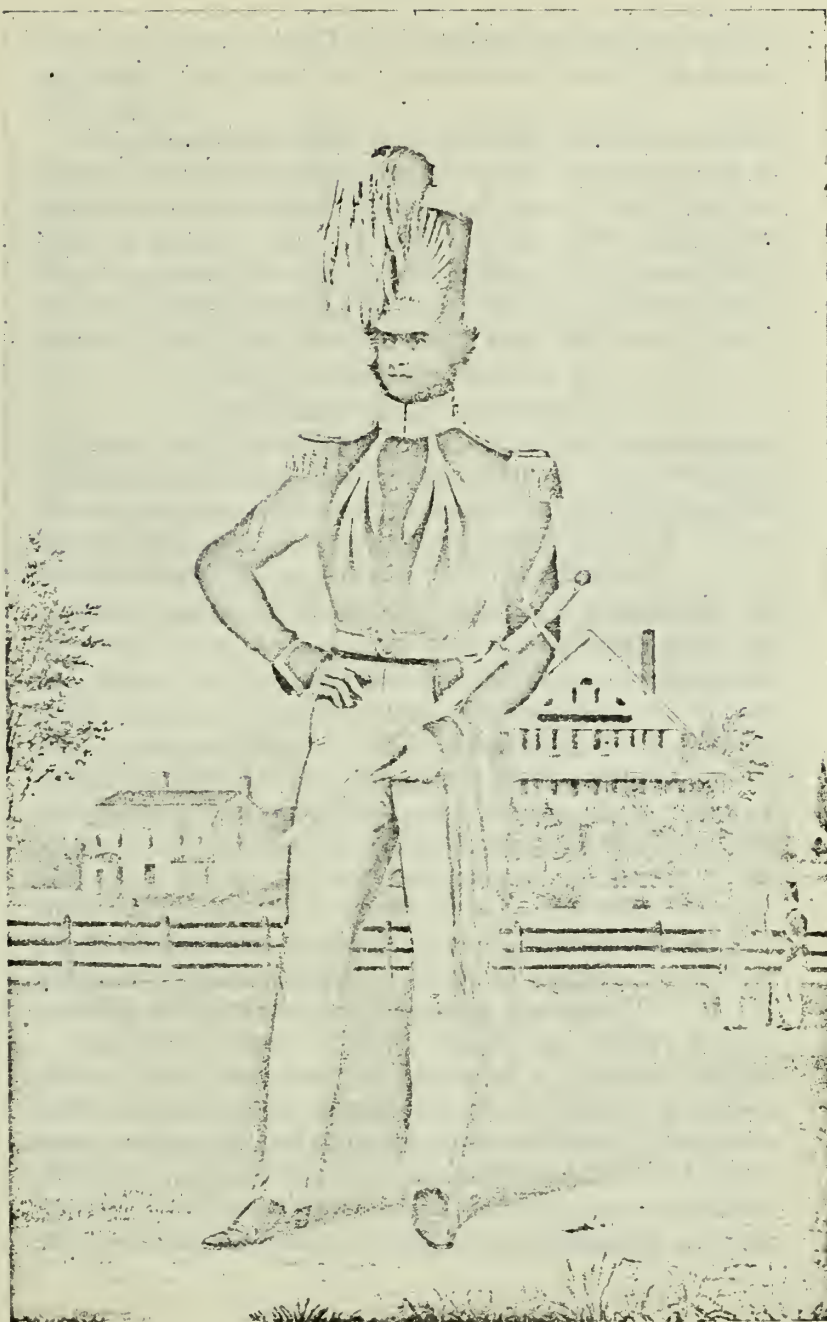
. The records are silent about the march back to Roxbury but doubtless it was performed in a military manner, notwithstanding the "many toasts", which upon similar occasions, seldom numbered less than twenty six. As long as the liquor lasted, they could always "find an excuse for the glass".

In 1821, the West Point Cadets visited Boston and during their sojourn in Roxbury, the Norfolk Guards acted as their escort. This event can be best described by again quoting their records. "Aug. 6, 1821, Met this day at 7 o'clock A.M. to meet the U. S. Cadets from West Point Military Academy at the Punch Bowl* and escort them to their place of encampment on the hill in front of General Dearborn's house. After exchanging salutes and the cadets had pitched their tents, we were invited down to a bower in General Dearborn's garden to partake of a collation with the cadets and numerous other guests. A number of sentiments were drank and perfect hilarity prevailed throughout". Evidently the pledge of abstinence was not required of the cadets at this period.

The Norfolk Guards, like many other companies, rated as artillery and were equipped with two field pieces, for which horses were hired when their services were required. In 1855, the foot artillery was discontinued and companies that rated as such then assumed infantry status, the artillery at the same time being organized as a separate mounted arm.

The "Troops of Horse", usually composed of men who owned their own mounts, were attached to legionary brigades until that formation was discontinued, when they were assigned to infantry regiments as extra mounted companies. One of these troops, the National Lancers,

*Brookline Village.



The Bostonian Society Collections

NORFOLK GUARDS, 1830

was organized in 1837 and received its baptism of fire on June 11, of that year, the occasion being the Broad Street Riot.

This disgraceful affair was precipitated when an Irish funeral and a volunteer fire company couldn't seem to agree as to which had the right of way. The rioting became so general that the police were overwhelmed and it was necessary to call out the militia. The Lancers had not yet received their uniforms but had obtained their sabers, which they wielded with such efficiency, that

"Many a head was broken aye,
And many an eye was shut."

After order had been restored, an official investigation reported both sides to have been about equally to blame. No attempt was ever made to assess the damage that had been inflicted and no arrests were made but much needed reforms succeeded as a result of the incident.

The volunteer fire companies had been in disrepute for some time, due to their many acts of insubordination and the demand for a permanent fire fighting force was soon to be realized. This action was anticipated by the Brooks Fire Company, No. 11, which voted to disband as a fire company and to unite with some militia unit. They received many flattering inducements from all the companies but finally decided to throw in their lot with the City Guards, which was the weakest company in Boston at the time, having less than twenty men on the rolls. This addition brought the strength up to eighty-five and made it possible for the company to adopt an advanced course of training that was not long in paying dividends.

The annual tour of duty, which had always been a showy affair, now took the form of a five days' march under assumed war conditions, when military problems were worked out and strict discipline enforced. Old timers gloomily predicted that the company could never be kept up with such a strenuous routine, but they were mistaken; the men entered into the work with enthusiasm and the

company became so popular that eventually it was increased to a battalion.

The enthusiasm awakened by this new course of instruction, compelled other companies to adopt a similar program and marksmanship, which had been all but neglected, was now emphasized and encouraged. That this innovation also proved a success, is shown by the number of inter-company matches that soon became a fixture.

None of the companies, except to a very limited extent appear to have possessed cooking utensils, or to have given any instruction in the preparation of food; caterers always supplied this deficiency and it was not until after the Spanish-American War that a cook with the rank of corporal was added to each company.

During the Mexican War, the militia was not called upon for active service but many of the members became officers in the single infantry regiment that Massachusetts was called upon to furnish.

In 1849, a group of Mexican War veterans organized a company under the name of the "Massachusetts Volunteers" and elected as captain, Ben Perley Poore, a popular newspaper correspondent, whose columns, under the name of "Perley", were widely read. Later Capt. Poore settled in West Newbury, where he organized and commanded an independent rifle battalion, with the rank of major. In 1856, he made an election bet with Col. Robert I. Burbank of the 1st Regiment, who made his home at the Tremont House, which stipulated that the loser should wheel a barrel of apples from his home, to the home of the winner. Major Poore turned out to be the loser, and Col. Burbank hastened to release him from paying the bet, but he was too late; the major had already taken the train for West Newbury, where he threw a barrel of apples on a wheelbarrow and started for Boston, 36 miles away. He was two days and a half making the trip, receiving plaudits along the route and being cheered as "Our next Governor" on his way through Charlestown.



The Bostonian Society Collections

MAJOR BEN PERLEY POORE
PAYS AN ELECTION BET, 1838

When he crossed the bridge into Boston, (weighing ten pounds less than when he started) he was met by the Fusileers with their band, who escorted him between a cheering multitude (estimated at upwards of 30,000) up to the Tremont House, where he turned the barrel over to Col. Burbank. Their friends being out in force, the occasion was celebrated with an hilarious banquet (provided by Col. Burbank) of which the Journal reporter who was present, considered it best to with-hold the details.

It was never difficult to obtain a military escort for an occasion of this nature. Companies were public spirited above everything else and no charity bazaar would have been complete without men in uniform giving tone to the occasion in one way or another. Companies could also be counted on to supply supers for any military plays that were produced at the different theatres.

A member of one of the old companies relates that while his company was parading, in full dress uniform, on one of the gala occasions, their appearance was ruined by a sudden shower which took all the starch out of their white duck trousers and also developed in them many defacing stains, due to the chewing tobacco carried in many of the pockets. To add to their discomfort, they were made the recipients of such ribald jocularities that the situation became embarrassing, and hostilities were only averted by their superior discipline.

While the companies welcomed any publicity they received in regard to their military and social activities, they studiously avoided it on other occasions. Probably nowhere, except in the company records, will it be recorded that they frequently voted money from their own funds for charitable purposes, or that during a great depression, one of them (at least) voted to forego the annual encampment and to donate their newly purchased blankets to the destitute.

Prior to the Revolution, there were several "Bands of

Music" in Boston but from the close of the war until 1790 the only one available for military purposes seems to have been Frederick Granger's band. This was composed of Hessians from Burgoyne's army who, in some manner unexplained, had contrived to remain behind when the "Convention Troops" were sent to Virginia. A number of new bands were organized in the early 1800's, some of which were sponsored by militia companies such as the Boston Brass Band, sponsored by the Cadets, and its offshoot, the Boston Brigade Band sponsored by the New England Guards. This latter band acquired a world wide reputation at a later period under the leadership of the late Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore. Many famous band leaders, such as Baldwin, Reeves and Sousa acquired their training in these early bands.

Coming down into the 1850's, we find constant re-organizations of the militia taking place; regiments were broken up and the companies re-assigned but it made little difference to the latter; their earnest endeavors were stimulated as the war clouds gathered and when the curtain rose in 1861 upon the drama of the "Great Rebellion", it was soon realized that their founders had built better than they knew. Volumes could be written in regard to the role played by the old companies in the great struggle, but here it must be briefly told.

In the five militia regiments that responded to President Lincoln's first call for three months' service, every company boasted an independent title, while with one exception, the same applied to the 1st Regiment, which was the first three year regiment to leave the state and which is listed as one of the 300 fighting regiments of the Union army.

Many of the independent companies utilized their facilities and equipment in recruiting several of the new volunteer regiments. In this they were ably assisted by veteran members, who kept the companies intact though unfit for active service themselves. The Cadets recruited

the 45th regiment, the New England Guards, the 24th and the 44th, the Boston Light Infantry, the 43rd, while the City Guards, now the 4th Battalion Rifles, was ready with five full companies which formed a nucleus for the 13th. The disbanded Columbian Artillery once more came to life and recruited the 9th, also one of the 300 fighting regiments.

For the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, three troops were furnished by the Lancers and two each from the Boston Dragoons, the Waltham Dragoons, the North Bridgewater Dragoons and the Springfield Horse Guards. This completed the regiment with the exception of one troop which was raised without a sponsor.

The Volunteer regiments were, to a large extent, officered by men who had shown qualities of leadership while members of the independent companies. Their number is beyond computation but many of them acquired general's rank in addition to distinguished records.

A few of the old companies still enjoy an unbroken existence in the well paid and highly trained National Guard of today, and there perpetuate the spirit of the old command. In this, they are at times assisted by veteran associations, whose members bask in recollections of the "old milish" at occasional re-unions.

The showy uniforms belong to the past and the glamour they occasioned has departed with them, attractive colors have given place to colors drab and modern efficiency has eliminated the spectacular, but for the initial step of this advancement, we are indebted to the young men of an early period, who at their own expense, with no expectation of reward, established a respect for our citizen soldiery, a respect that has been enhanced by subsequent events which showed conclusively, that it may be safely relied upon to contend with any future emergency.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1948

LIFE MEMBERS

Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Charles Cortez
Abbott, Horace Porter
Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
Allen, Asa Samuel
Allen, Frank Gilman
Alpert, George
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
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Angell, Charles Francis
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Avery, Elisha Lathrop
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Bailey, Harry Louis
Bailey, William L.
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Bankart, Laurence Hardy
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Barry, Charles Stoddard

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Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
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Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Blake, Ernest Hyde
Blake, George Baty
Blood, Arthur Kimball
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Brink, John Carl
Brooks, Gorham
Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury
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Brown, Harold Haskell
Brown, Percy Whiting

Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
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 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
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 Channing, Henry M.
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 Chase, Harold Dana
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
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 Conant, Kenneth John
 Condit, Miss Louise
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 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, Julian Lowell
 Coolidge, William Appleton

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 Davis, Howard Clark
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 Draper, Eben Sumner
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 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
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 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
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 Fitzgerald, Paul Henry
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stephen S.
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
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 Forbes, William Stuart
 Ford, Joseph Fabian
 Ford, Mrs. Joseph Fabian
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 Fowler, Robert
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 Frothingham, Randolph
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 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
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 Gargill, Samuel Leon
 Gaunt, Alfred C.
 Geer, Philip Willary Cary
 Geer, Mrs. P. W. Cary
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 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Gleason, Hollis Tidd
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gora, Joseph Charles

Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Gragg, Henry Rouen
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Graton, Bowman
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
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 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Edwin W.
 Hale, Ernest A.
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Hall, Samuel S., Jr
 Hardaway, Paul Alfred
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Hart, George W.
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Haskell, Francis Forrester
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hawkins, Vernon Mills
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, George Bunson
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Herrick, Robert Webster
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hicks, Dow Beverly
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
 Hilliard, Albert W
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hobbs, Edward Dorsey
 Hodgkinson, Harold Daniel
 Holdridge, Albert Eugene
 Holman, Richard B.
 Holmes, Edward Jackson

Holmes, Robert Jameson	Knowles, Lucius James
Horn, Everett Byron	Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.	Lacy, John C.
Hornblower, Ralph	Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
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Hovey, Philip Rogers	Lane, John William
Howe, James Carleton	Lang, Howard Witherell
Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe	Lawrence, John Silsbee
Howe, Parkman Dexter	Lawton, Charles Kimball
Hubbard, Paul Mascarene	Lawton, Herbert
Hudson, Eugene Albert	Leahy, Francis Theodore
Hunneman, Carlton	Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
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Hunnewell, James F.	Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
Hunnewell, James Melville	Lehrer, G. Raymond
Hunter, Herbert Forester	Leland, Edmund Francis
Hutchinson, Maynard	Leman, John Howard
Hurlburt, Mrs. Byron S.	Leonard, Russell Henry
Hurley, Francis Xavier	Lesh, Henry Frederick
Jackson, Dugald C.	Lewis, Warren Kendall
Jackson, James	Livermore, Mrs. Homer F.
Jackson, Thomas	Lombard, Edward Whittier
Jenks, Frederic Angier	Long, Harry Vinton
Jenney, Charles Stoddard	Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
Jewell, Theodore Edson	Lothrop, Francis Bacon
Johnson, Arthur Stoddard	Lowell, Miss Lucy
Jones, Howard Mumford	Luce, Stephen Bleecker
Jones, Miss Kathrine	Luckman, Charles
Jones, Nathaniel Royal	Lufkin, Richard Friend
Joy, John Henry	Luitwieler, Clarence Seward, Jr.
Joy, Miss Minnie Belle	Lyman, Mrs. Harrison F.
Kelly, James Francis	Lynch, Henry Hawley
Kendall, Henry Plimpton	Madden, James Lester
Kenerson, Edward Hibbard	Madden, Michael Lester
Ketchum, Phillips	Magoon, John Alanson
Kilburn, Warren Silver	Magoon, Kenneth Southard
Kiley, John Coleman	Malley, James Francis
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Kimball, Frederick Milton	Marston, John Pitts
Kimball, James E.	Mason, Charles Ellis
Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson	Mason, Henry Lowell
Kimpton, Arthur Ronald	May, Frederick Goddard

May, Richard Arnold
 Mayall, Robert Newton
 Mayberry, Lowell Allen
 Mayer, Richard
 McAdam, Angus William
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McGrath, Harry A.
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Meins, Walter Robinson
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
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 Minot, James Jackson
 Mitchell, Stewart
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
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 Moore, Mrs. William H.
 Moriarty, George Andrews
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 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
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 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, John Adams, Jr.

Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
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 Parker, William Amory
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Partridge, Albert L.
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 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
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 Perkins, Miss Mary Ruth
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 Perry, Miss Margaret
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 Phillips, Mrs. Stephen
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
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 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Pond, Thomas Temple
 Porter, Herbert Gleason
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Powers, Mrs. George H.
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Prior, Roscoe H.
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
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 Putnam, George
 Rand, Stuart Craig
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reilly, Russell George
 Remick, Miss Grace May

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 Rice, John Clark
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 Richardson, John
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Carleton Rubira
 Richmond, Harold Bours
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rittenhouse, Charles F.
 Rivinius, George Ambrose, Jr.
 Robinson, Miss Mary Calcina
 Rogers, Miss Bertha Florence
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Rosser, Mitchell Milton
 Ruel, Hubert Eugene, Jr.
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Miss Clara R.
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.
 Sargent, Allan C.
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 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Eleonora Randolph
 Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
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 Shepard, Frederick Johnson, Jr.
 Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Sibley, David Frederick
 Slattery, William Meade
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
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 Smith, David Lyman
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, George Willard
 Smith, Lester Ruthven
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Smith, Lyman Bradford
 Smith, Nelson C.
 Smith, Paul Theodore
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Paul Henry
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sonnabend, Abraham M.
 Sparks, Dale M.
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stevenson, Robert Hooper
 Stewart, John Harold
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Swan, Paul
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Swig, Benjamin Harrison
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 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
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 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Osgood
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 Thayer, Edward C.
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
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 Thurber, Mrs. C. H.
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 Todd, Thomas

Toner, James Vincent
 Toppan, Cushing
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 Tyrode, Mrs. Maurice
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 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Wallace, Robert Burns
 Walton, Mrs. David
 Warren, Joseph, Jr.
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Waterman, Frank Sturdevant
 Watkins, Edward Fleming
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
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 Welch, Robert H. W., Jr.
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellington, Charles Oliver
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 Wentworth, Henry A.

West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Edward Valentine
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheatland, Mrs. Richard
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
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 Whitcomb, Howard
 White, Fred Herbert
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whitney, Richard
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wild, Mrs. Albion Dyer
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Williams, Eugene
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodward, Mrs. F. H.
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

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Adams, Norman Illsley	Blake, Dana P.
Adams, Theodore Parker	Blake, Harry John
Addison, Mrs. Julia de Wolf	Blanchard, Charles Barnes
Alberts, Harold	Bliss, Frederick W.
Aldrich, William Truman	Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
Allen, Philip Ray	Bowen, Henry S.
Allen, William Lothrop	Bowler, Miss Ida Ellen
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Amory, Roger	Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
Anderson, Harry Gray, Jr.	Brainard, Millar
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Armes, Henry Lyman	Brest, Ephraim Alfred
Atkinson, John B.	Brewer, Robert Dubois
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Babson, Francis M.	Brickley, Bartholomew A.
Bachrach, Louis Fabian	Brin, Alexander
Bacon, Charles Edward	Broderic, Hubert Dana
Bacon, James Frederick	Brook, Thomas Arthur
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Baldwin, Henry Sill	Bryant, Lincoln
Baldwin, Robert	Buck, Robert William
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Barrett, Raymond Francis	Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
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Barry, John J.	Bunker, Austin Thayer
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 Coffin, John Ruskin
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 Curtis, Louis
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 Cutler, Robert
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 Damon, Lawrence Barton
 Dana, Gorham

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 Davis, Harrison Merrill
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 Doyle, Wilfred James
 Dresselly, Andrew
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 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher, Jr.
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 Eaton, William Dearborn
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 Fairclough, Joseph W.
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 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
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 Fisher, Arthur Lyman
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 Fiske, Reddington
 Fitzgerald, James Thomas
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 Fletcher, Laurence B.
 Foley, Henry E.
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 Forbes, Allan
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
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 Friedman, Lee Max
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 Gormley, James Theodore
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 Gulesian, Paul J.
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 Haley, Pierce Stephen
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 Hanson, Donald Rea
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 Hart, William Parker
 Harvey, Charles Herman
 Harvey, Charles Woodruffe
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 Hatch, Ralph E.
 Hauk, Z. William
 Hayes, Martin
 Hayes, Roscoe Arthur
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 Heard, John
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Heller, Myron
 Henderson, Elliott
 Henderson, Ernest
 Hennessey, Thomas M.
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Herbert, John Ruggles
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hickey, Albert E.

Hight, Henry Wadsworth
 Hildreth, Mrs. Henry W.
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 Hirshbaum, August Spencer
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hoar, Samuel
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hole, Miss Myra Cadwalder
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Holmes, Stacy
 Holt, Gustavus Benjamin
 Horblit, Mark Michael
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Henry S.
 Howes, Mrs. Lillian Marshall
 Howie, David Heath
 Howlett, Duncan
 Hunt, George Lester
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hynes, John Bernard
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Ives, Frederick Manley
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Johnson, Jerome Allen
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Jones, Wilburt David
 Jouett, Mark Robert
 Joy, Miss Alice
 Joyce, Thomas Macken
 Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Kehoe, Christopher M.
 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald
 Kennedy, Warren Edward
 Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 Kidder, Mrs. Madeleine Appleton
 Kierman, Mrs. Irma Cochran
 Kimball, Fred Nelson
 Klein, Howard
 Kneeland, Herbert A.
 Knight, Richard Custer
 Krock, Nathan R.
 Kurth, William Julius

Kyle, George Alexander
 Ladd, Samuel Appleton, Jr.
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lamont, Benjamin Chase
 Langley, Wayne Leland
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lee, Joseph
 Lenahan, Miss Margaret Fidelis
 Linnehan, Frederick Thomas
 Linton, Miss Mary Josephine
 Lipson, Max
 Litchfield, Everett Starr
 Little, Leon M.
 Livermore, Miss Katharine
 Locke, Mrs. Cecilia Frances
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Loew, Elias M.
 Logan, Mrs. Cecilia Frances
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Lord, Walter Harry
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lufkin, Eben B.
 Lutz, Miss Margaret Mathilde
 Lybeck, Robert F.
 Lyons, Miss Agnes Claire
 Lyons, Joseph Norman
 Lytton, Mrs. George
 Macdonald, Miss Lillian Victoria
 MacDonald, Norman
 MacDonald, Robert E.
 Macdonald, Mrs. William J.
 MacIntire, Mrs. Alan M.
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Waltz
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Magoun, William Norris
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 March, Gordon Brimmer
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Marks, Isidore
 Marlatt, Earl Bowman
 Marr, Llewellyn Augustus
 Martin, Horace Johnson

Mason, Pliny P.
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 Mather, Mrs. Eugene Holmes
 Mather, Philip Richard
 Maylor, Samuel
 Maylor, Mrs. Samuel
 McClellan, Albert Edward
 McCoy, George W.
 McDonough, William H.
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McFarland, Ross Armstrong
 McGuire Edward Perkins
 McIntyre, Allyn Brewster
 McNair, Malcolm Perrine
 McSkimmon, William Bingham
 Meagher, Frederick Anthony
 Merriam, John M.
 Merrick, Clark Frederick
 Metcalf, Keyes DeWitt
 Miller, Mrs. Valerie Veasey
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Momsen, Willard L.
 Montgomery, Robert Humphrey
 Moore, Henry Coleman, Jr.
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Charles Robert
 Morrison, Miss C. Jane
 Morrison, James Alan
 Morrison, Ralph Edwin
 Morse, Benjamin E.
 Morse, Carleton Doty
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Mulhern, John Francis
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Munson, Donald Leavenworth
 Murray, William J.
 Myerson, Mrs. Abraham
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Nash, Herbert, Jr.
 Neill, Arthur William

Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Nichols, Philip
 Nickerson, Ernest Carleton
 Nolan, Francis Aloysius
 Nolan, Leo J.
 Noonan, Walter James
 Norley, Mrs. Gladys Elizabeth
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Nugent, Daniel Francis, Jr.
 Nutter, Charles Read
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Daniel Theodore
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Malley, Charles J.
 Otis, William F.
 Paddock, William Waterman
 Paine, Stephen
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Patterson, Edgar Hall
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Peabody, Avery Sherburne
 Perkins, Elliott
 Perkins, Justin
 Perri, Dominie John
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Phillips, Chester Herbert
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pillsbury, Mrs. Benjamin O.
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Pope, Arthur K.
 Porter, Andrew J.
 Porter, Henry Young
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks
 Potter, William Sutton
 Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer, Jr.
 Pridie, Mrs. Duncan M.
 Prim, Miss Mary Elizabeth
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Lewis Issac
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Purdy, C. Phillips

Purdy, Mrs. C. Phillips
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 Raymond, Robert L., Jr.
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 Reed, Charles Albert
 Reed, William Amber
 Rehm, Theo. A.
 Revere, Paul
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Frank Lincoln
 Richardson, Mrs. Muriel Lowe
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Walter Joseph, Jr.
 Robbins, Robert Morrill
 Robinson, Albert Lincoln
 Robinson, Miss Alice Leavitt
 Rockman, Bennett
 Rockwood, Albert Wright
 Rogers, Alfred
 Rogers, Carl Wilkins
 Ross, Thorvald Saligath
 Rudd, H. W. Dwight
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sachs, Mrs. Benjamin
 Sachs, Paul Joseph
 Saltonstall, Nathaniel
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Louis H.
 Scaife, Roger Livingston
 Scharnberg, Oliver H.
 Schenck, John W.
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Sheldon
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Seccomb, Mrs. Eben D.
 Shaw, Oscar M.
 Sheehan, John J.
 Shepley, Henry Richardson
 Shields, Leighton

Shulman, Charles
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Sisson, Albert Thomas
 Smith, Anna Reed
 Smith, Charles E.
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, William B.
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Snow, Henry Curtis
 Solomon, Arthur Kaskel
 Somes, Dana
 Sonderegger, Richard Paul
 Spang, Joseph Peter, Jr.
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stanbro, Donald Bertrand
 Stanley, Gordon S.
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stearns, Philip Morris
 Stein, Herbert L.
 Stephenson, Wm. R. C.
 Stern, Gardner Henry
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Edward Joseph
 Stinson, James E.
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stone, Arthur Parker
 Stoneman, Vernon Cecil
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Story, Charles Moorfield
 Sullivan, Arthur Campbell
 Sweetland, Ralph
 Swift, Elijah Kent
 Swimm, H. LeRoy
 Symons, Thomas Ward
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Tebbetts, Walter
 Tefft, Richard Carlisle
 Temple, Samuel
 Thomas, John Dane

Thomas, William Besserer
 Thompson, Mrs. J. Nelville
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Thorogood, Brackett Kirkwood
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.
 Turner, Frederic Alonzo
 Tuttle, Miss Clara Mildred
 Twigg, George, Jr.
 Vance, Henry Thomas
 Volpe, Frank G.
 Wait, Richard
 Wald, Harold
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Wales, Thomas Crane
 Walsh, Francis Xanice
 Ward, Dana Fisher
 Wardner, G. Philip
 Ware, Henry
 Ware, Leonard
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Waterhouse, George Herbert
 Watkins, Charles Hadley
 Watson, John Francis
 Watson, Lester
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wentworth, John

Wheatland, Stephen
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Llewellyn P.
 White, Miss Priscilla
 Whitehill, Walter M.
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whitney, George K.
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Whittemore, Laurence F.
 Wilde, Mrs. Waldo M.
 Wilder, Edwin Milton
 Willard, Miss Dorothy G.
 Willet, Harold P.
 Williams, Harold P.
 Williams, Miss Helen Rachael
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williams, Samuel
 Willis, Frederick Bancroft
 Williston, Samuel
 Wilson, Harold George
 Wing, Chester
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolfson, Joseph
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Wood, Herbert A.
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Wright, Mrs. Edward
 Wyman, Donald
 Wyner, Francis S.
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1948

Life Members

Bacon, Lester M.—	Pearce, Arthur P., Jan. 8
Curtis, Charles P., Apr. 26	Preston, William D., Jan. 24
Hitchcock, Frank T., Oct. 4	Proctor, H. Harrison, July 6
Humphrey, Henry B., Sept. 19	Rich, Everett B., Nov. 30
Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie H. V., Oct. 18	Sears, Harold C., July 13
Karolik, Mrs. Martha C., Apr. 21	Spaulding, John T., Jan. 23
Kimball, George W., Feb. 29	Stuart, Willoughby H., July 22
Kimball, Henry H., Aug. 13	Sweet, Homer N., May 18
Knight, Arthur S., Jan. 6	Tower, James A., June 22
Leveroni, Frank, Aug. 1	Vaughan, Miss Bertha H., Jan. 7
Luitwieler, Clarence S., Jan. 2	Talbot, Miss Marion, Oct. 20
McClennen, Edward F., July 2	Welch, E. Sohler, June 27
Parker, James P., Nov. 4	Wellman, Arthur H., Aug. 24
	Wood, William Barry, May 29

Annual Members

Ayer, Nathaniel F., July 24	Kilham, Walter H., Sept. 11
Born, Mrs. C. Christian, Mar. 10	Jeffries, William A., Feb. 20
Brabrook, Mrs. George H., Dec. 14	Liebman, Joshua Loth, June 9
Burgess, James A., June 7	Mason, Miss Fanny P., Aug. 29
Gilman, Harry W., July 19	McIntire, Frederick M., Aug. 8
Gleason, Nesbit G., June 19	Nichols, Humphrey T., Nov. 20
Heitman, Charles E., Oct. 1	Revere, William B., May 23
Hurd, Charles Otis, Dec. 3	Russell, A. Le Baron, Oct 6
Hurlburt, Henry F., Jr., June 4	Stoneman, David, Oct. 6
Jackson, Robert T., Oct. 24	Weed, George M., Jan. 30

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed
in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1950



Collections of The Bostonian Society

JAMES BOWDOIN IN EARLY LIFE

*From a Copy by James M. Carpenter of a Portrait
by Robert Feké*

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Bostonian Society

Annual Meeting, January 17, 1950



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCML

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
R. NEWTON MAYALL
CHAUNCEY C. NASH

WILFRED J. DOYLE
HERBERT G. PORTER
JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

THE CLERK

150
10 MIN.

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OFFICERS

OF

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD 1881-1906	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1911-1932
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1907-1910	*COURTENAY GUILD . . 1932-1946
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1946—	

Vice-Presidents

*FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1907-1922	*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE 1932-1941
*COURTENAY GUILD . . 1923-1932	FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1942-1946
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1946—	

Clerks and Treasurers

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . 1881-1884	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890
*JAMES M. HUBBARD . 1884-1885	*S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899
*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	*CHARLES F. READ . . 1899-1932

Clerks

*GEORGE R. MARVIN . . 1932-1937
JAMES L. BRUCE . . . 1937—

Treasurers

FRANCIS E. SMITH . . 1932-1947
FREDERICK M. KIMBALL 1948-1949
RALPH M. EASTMAN . . 1950—

Directors

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . 1886-1887	FREDERICK M. KIMBALL 1948-1949
*THOMAS C. AMORY . . 1884-1889	*NATHANIEL T. KIDDER 1923-1938
*WILLIAM S. APPLETON . 1884-1894	JOHN C. KILEY, JR. . . 1950—
*WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . 1884-1896	*JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
*S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . 1882-1884
*ROBERT R. BISHOP . . 1882-1884	*WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903
*JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH . 1885-1914	AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR. 1934—
MARK BORTMAN . . . 1950—	*FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904-1922
ELLERTON J. BREHAUT . 1946-1947	*WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900-1913
*FRANCIS H. BROWN . . 1911-1917	*JOSEPH G. MINOT . . 1912-1928
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER . 1888-1896	*THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
*BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . 1890-1906	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1903-1933
*GEORGE KUHN CLARKE . 1928-1941	*FREDERICK W. PARKER 1917-1923
*HERMANN F. CLARKE . 1939-1947	T. TEMPLE POND . . 1948—
*DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . 1895-1907	*EDWARD G. PORTER . 1896-1900
*HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM 1913-1929	H. W. DWIGHT RUDD . 1947—
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . 1891-1893	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . 1882-1894
RALPH M. EASTMAN . 1941—	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
*JOHN W. FARWELL . . 1907-1929	FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR. 1915—
*ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . 1897-1907	FRANCIS E. SMITH . . 1932-1947
ALLAN FORBES . . . 1942-1946	*CHARLES H. TAYLOR . 1906-1941
*THOS. G. FROTHINGHAM 1930-1944	CHARLES H. TAYLOR . 1945—
*COURTENAY GUILD . . 1908-1946	*BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR 1948-1949
*CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881-1906	*WILLIAM Q. WALES . . 1923-1934
*JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890	*WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890
*HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895	*WALTER K. WATKINS . 1929-1933
*JAMES F. HUNNEWELL 1894-1910	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL 1935—	*LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894-1912

*Deceased

OFFICERS

President

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

Vice-President

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

RALPH M. EASTMAN

Directors

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
RALPH M. EASTMAN

CHARLES H. TAYLOR
H. W. DWIGHT RUDD
T. TEMPLE POND
MARK BORTMAN

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

Custodians

JOHN G. WELD

WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN
FRANCIS F. HASKELL

HENRY L. ABBOT

COMMITTEES

*Finance Committee*JAMES M. HUNNEWELL, *Chairman*

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

*Committee on the Rooms*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

CHARLES J. FOX

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

BORDEN COVEL

H. W. DWIGHT RUDD

WALTER M. WHITEHILL

MARK BORTMAN

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on the Library*T. TEMPLE POND, *Chairman*

SUMNER H. BABCOCK

JOHN B. HYNES

RICHARD H. LUFKIN

MARK BORTMAN

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Papers*JAMES L. BRUCE, *Chairman and Secretary*

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

HAROLD C. READ

*Committee on Publications*FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

R. NEWTON MAYALL

HERBERT G. PORTER

WILFRED J. DOYLE

JOHN C. KILEY, JR.

CHAUNCEY C. NASH

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Membership*RALPH M. EASTMAN, *Chairman*

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

ALLYN B. MCINTYRE

ALLAN FORBES

ELIOT BICKNELL

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

JAMES T. GORMLEY

JAMES V. TONER

H. LYMAN ARMES

FREDERICK W. BLISS

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary**Committee on Memorials*AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR., *Chairman*

H. W. DWIGHT RUDD

ALLAN FORBES

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING

The 69th Annual Meeting of The Bostonian Society of which due notice had been given, was called to order at 2:30 P.M., January 17, 1950 by the President, Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., in the Council Chamber of the Old State House.

Before taking up the business of the meeting, Commander Daniel Holland of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion was received to present to the Society the flag of the *City of Flint*, a gallant ship which with her captain and crew had run the German blockade in World War II. The Commander said that the flag had come to the Post by the will of Captain Gaynor and that it was their desire to give the flag to some historical Society that it might be preserved for coming generations as a memorial of the historic episode in which the ship had played a part. Other societies had been considered but it was thought the flag should remain in Boston as the captain was a Boston man.

The flag was graciously accepted in fitting words by the President.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved.

The annual reports were then presented; that of the Directors by the President, Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., that of Treasurer, by the Treasurer, Mr. Frederick M. Kimball, that of the Clerk, by the Clerk, Mr. James L. Bruce, and that of the Committee on the Library, Mr. R. Newton Mayall, Chairman, read by the Clerk.

Voted that these reports be accepted and be printed with other proceedings of this meeting, together with such

paper or papers as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, for distribution to members.

Mr. Borden Covell, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, then presented the following report: The Nominating Committee of The Bostonian Society, for the year 1950, wishes to propose the following names for officers and directors: Clerk, James L. Bruce; Treasurer, Ralph M. Eastman; Directors, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Ralph M. Eastman, Charles H. Taylor, H. W. Dwight Rudd, T. Temple Pond, Mark Bortman, and John C. Kiley, Jr. Signed, Gertrude S. Cole, Richard F. Lufkin, John M. Merriam, Herbert G. Porter, Borden Covell, Chairman.

The President then called for other nominations but none were offered. It was then voted that the nominations close and that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the committee. Prior to which the President had asked if there were any objections to that method of procedure and heard none. The Clerk then cast one ballot for the nominee for Clerk, one for the Treasurer, and one for the Directors. The President then declared, James L. Bruce duly elected Clerk, Ralph M. Eastman Treasurer, and Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Ralph M. Eastman; Charles H. Taylor, H. W. Dwight Rudd, T. Temple Pond, Mark Bortman and John C. Kiley, Jr. Directors.

Announcement was made of the deaths of one Life Member, Waldron P. Belknap, Jr., and two Annual Members, Mrs. Ethel R. Lang and Edward H. Redstone; also of the election of three Life Members by the Board of Directors, Mr. David P. Wheatland, Mrs. Madeleine Tinkham Miller and John C. Kiley, Jr.

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor was then introduced to give her lecture, "A Boston Woman Goes to Africa." The speaker told of her trip from Cape Town in the highly civilized southern portion of Africa, through the middle or semi-civilized portion to Cairo in the historic northern

part. Mrs Taylor devoted most of her talk to the lower portion where she found that the feelings between the British and the Boers still ran high as it did between these two and the native blacks. As the blacks outnumber the others about three to one, the governments have quite a problem on their hands. She spoke also of industries, chiefly, gold mining, of education and finally of the beauties of Africa, including Victoria Falls.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of The Bostonian Society:

The most notable improvement at the Old State House during 1949 was the painting of the interior of the building which Mayor Curley carried out after the painting of the exterior portions had been finished. The community is indebted to him for it. And it is gratifying to note that we were able to take part in the improvement, with respect to the Council Chamber in particular.

An Act passed in 1907 required that the Old State House be restored as nearly as possible to its provincial condition. The records disclose that the Royal Arms and portraits of the reigning sovereigns were displayed in the Chamber in provincial times, and refer to the long table at which the Royal Governors sat with their Councils.

We had previously placed a copy of the Royal Arms in the room. Last year we hung portraits of George the Third and his Queen on the walls with the Arms, and furnished the room with a long table of the type likely to have been used in the last years of the province. And these additions, together with the new color of the walls, have given to the room a dignity and significance that it has not had heretofore.

The portraits were painted by James M. Carpenter of the Fogg Museum from copies and descriptions of portraits painted by Allan Ramsay, a Scotsman, who was appointed painter to George the Third about 1767. The King's portrait shows him as a young man in his thirties at the time of events for which the rooms and the building are famous.

The Queen, Charlotte Sophia, is shown in her twenties.

Considering the fame of the rooms, the proposal to print in the Proceedings of the Society for this year a paper on James Bowdoin, which was read to the Society, seems timely and appropriate.

Bowdoin's public life is not well known, yet he spent most, if not all, of it in this building—in the Representatives Hall as a member of that body—here, in the Council Chamber as a Councilor, and later as Governor,—and in the Representatives Hall as President of the Convention which met and completed the framing of the Constitution of Massachusetts in that room in 1780.

An improvement in the building now most needed is the better lighting of the rooms, of the Representatives Hall in particular, the fixtures in which do not adequately light up the exhibits. This has been due, for the most part, to the fact that the service furnished the building has been the direct current type, and now that the alternating current is connected with the building it is hoped that more satisfactory fixtures may be installed.

The Board of Directors lost one of its members during the past year, Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor, who was elected a Director in 1948, but had served long enough to demonstrate his worth to the Board and the Society—when death took him from us.

The following entry has been made in the records:

BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR

Director of the Society 1948 and 1949

The Board of Directors of The Bostonian Society

record with deepest regret the death of Benjamin H. Ticknor on May 27, 1949.

A keen student of Colonial History; an authority on the military aspects of the Battle of Bunker Hill; a past President of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution; at the time of his death Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendents; an enthusiastic Director of this Society; a 20th Century patriot.

Another member of the Board, Mr. Frederick M. Kimball, who was elected a Director and Treasurer in 1948, has moved to and is now engaged in business in Lawrence, and feels that it would be better for all concerned if he ceased to continue in the offices that he holds in the Society. We regret to lose his services and take this opportunity to express our appreciation of his interest in and the careful attention that he gave to the duties of his offices, and the part he took in setting up a new system of bookkeeping for the Society.

The total membership of the Society on December 31, 1949 was 1136, made up of 557 Life Members and 579 Annual Members, an increase of 15 over the previous year.

The gross addition in Life Members was 41, but the death of 33 made the net gain but 8. The gross addition in Annual Members was 64, but the death of 21, the dropping of 14 for non-payment of dues, the resignation of 18, and the transfer of 4 to Life Membership made the net gain but 7.

New members continue to be needed, as explained in the notice of this meeting.

All meetings of the Board required by the By-Laws were held during the year, and all were well attended,

and we trust that our undertakings met with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

President

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the members of The Bostonian Society:

Some years ago a register of visitors to the Old State House was regularly kept. To look over this occasionally was interesting and informative in noting what people visited us and from what localities they came. Now and then it is suggested that we should keep such a register today for patrons are disappointed that there is no book here in which they might record themselves.

We should be glad to keep such a register but there is a serious objection to it that may not occur to you. Our visitors are not all school teachers and historians. Many of them are boys, which generally speaking we are glad to have, but boys are full of mischief. In looking over the old register, it was found that the most regular visitors were Christopher Columbus, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. This necessitated a custodian to guard the book and see that it was kept in a proper way. This involved considerable expense without sufficient return and the idea was abandoned.

Last year we hit upon a plan that has worked out fairly well, though far from giving us a complete list. Those with whom we talked were often asked if they would like to sign our visitors book. I am sure that you will be interested to know that the book shows visitors from every state in the Union, also from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, England, France, Holland, Mexico, Panama, the Philli-

pinas, Sweden, South Africa, Switzerland, Uruguay, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Had the list been complete, still more countries would have been represented.

The number of visitors that went over the entire building last year was 36,369 as compared with 33,451 in 1948, a gain of 2,918.

The room of greatest interest is, of course, the Council Chamber, where history was made, but the Marine Room attracts many visitors and it is an every day occurrence for the custodians to be asked where the ship models are. Many people have a taste for the sea and the things of the sea and in their visits here spend most of their time in this room. It is a credit to us to have it, and changes are often made to make it more attractive.

The speakers at the eight regular meetings attracted a goodly number of members and many of them after the meetings remarked that they were well worth attending.

The subjects and speakers follow:

January 18: Annual Meeting: "The Home of Today and the World of Tomorrow" by Dr. Richard A. Wolfe.

February 15: "Washington in Massachusetts" by Van Ness Bates.

March 15: "Our Museum of Fine Arts" by Miss Dorothy Adlow.

April 20: "James Bowdoin Patriot" by Dr. Francis G. Walett.

May 17: "The Historical Novel on the Assembly Line" by Bruce Lancaster.

Oct. 18: "New England has a Good Future" by Kilbrith J. Barrows.

Nov. 15: "Romantic Boston Through the Ages" by Edward Rowe Snow.

Dec. 20: "Half a Century on State Street" by Bernard J. Hughes.

There was but one special gathering at the Old State House during the past year and that was the occasion of

the re-reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony in accord with the usual custom. The square was filled with attentive listeners and the reader was Paul Palmabaum of the Boston Latin School. The Wedgewood Club held a number of their meetings in the Council Chamber.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1949

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Balance Sheet—Exhibit A

ASSETS

Fund assets:	
Bonds, at cost (market value \$111,820), Schedule A-1	\$117,808.70
Stocks, at cost (market value \$109,624), Schedule A-1	84,147.67
Savings bank deposits, Schedule A-1	3,840.87
Due from brokers	1,368.55
Cash in bank and on hand	4,711.23
Total fund assets	<u>\$211,877.02</u>
Current cash segregated to meet liability for taxes	160.20
	<u><u>\$212,037.22</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

Funds, Schedule A-2:	
Life memberships	\$ 57,077.34
Gifts and bequests, restricted	31,423.09
Unrestricted funds	123,376.59
Total funds	<u>\$211,877.02</u>
Liability for taxes withheld	160.20
	<u><u>\$212,037.22</u></u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE—Exhibit B

Income:	
Interest on bonds, Schedule A-1	\$4,460.15
Dividends from stocks, Schedule A-1	5,498.95
Savings bank dividends, Schedule A-1	76.80
Annual dues	2,685.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,625.00
Profit from sale of souvenirs	451.70
Miscellaneous	51.80
Total income	<u>\$14,849.40</u>
Expenses:	
Salaries	\$9,421.40
Publication of proceedings of Society	1,494.45
Restoration expense	1,243.25
Rooms maintenance	1,214.92
Stationery, printing, and postage	805.83
Legal expense	750.00
Insurance	576.13
Map case	278.50
Meetings and special exhibits	267.00
Library	199.87
Accounting and audit	175.00
Investments custodian fee	114.56
Miscellaneous	107.14
Total expenses	<u>16,648.05</u>
Excess of Expense over Income, Schedule A-2	<u><u>\$ 1,798.65</u></u>

Schedule A-1

INVESTMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1940

Par Value	BONDS	Rate	Maturity	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
\$ 5,000	A.C.F. Brill Motors Co., Income Deb.	6 %	1969	\$ 5,077.50	\$ 2,625	\$
5,000	American & Foreign Power Co., Debts.	5	2030	4,967.35	4,600	250.00
5,000	American Machine & Metals, Inc. S. F. Debts.	4½	1959	5,087.00	4,700	225.00
6,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Conv. Debts.	2½	1961	6,810.07	6,450	165.00
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. A, S. W. Div.	3½-5	1930	5,351.97	3,438	250.00
5,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., Cons. Ref.	4	1931	5,163.50	4,450	200.00
3,000	Cities Service Co., S. F. Deb.	3	1971	2,649.32	3,000	90.00
5,000	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., 1st Mtge., Ser. A	4	1977	5,201.10	5,250	200.00
5,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., 1st & Ref. Mtge., Ser. B	5	1977	4,613.48	4,700	250.00
2,000	North Penn Gas Co., 1st Mtge.	5½	1957	2,070.00	2,040	110.00
2,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen'l Mtge.	4½	1965	2,093.01	2,023	90.00
4,000	Philadelphia Co., Coll. Tr. S. F.	4½	1961	4,049.00	4,220	170.00
3,000	Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge.	4½	1972	3,127.50	3,210	127.50
5,000	Province of Quebec, Canada	3	1955	4,912.50	5,050	150.00
5,000	Selected Industries, Inc., Deb.	2½	1961	3,982.00	3,960	115.00
5,000	Shell Union Oil Corp., Deb.	2½	1971	4,987.50	4,969	125.00
2,000	Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., 1st & Ref.	3	1965	2,115.00	2,100	60.00
4,000	Southern Pacific Co., Oregon Lines, 1st Mtge., Ser. A	4½	1977	4,020.92	4,000	180.00
6,000	Southern Pacific Co.	4½	1981	6,118.13	5,818	270.00
4,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Jan. 1, 1955	4,000.00	3,832	100.00
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Apr. 1, 1955	2,000.00	1,916	50.00
2,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Sept. 1, 1955	2,000.00	1,910	50.00
1,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Nov. 1, 1956	1,000.00	949	25.00
5,000	United States Savings, Ser. G, Reg'd	2½	Mar. 1, 1958	5,000.00	4,740	125.00
1,000	United States Treasury	2½	Dec. 15, 1968/63	1,000.00	1,051	25.00
5,000	United States Treasury	2½	Mar. 15, 1971/66	5,000.00	5,217	125.00
2,000	United States Treasury	2½	June 15, 1972/67	2,003.94	2,076	50.00
5,000	United States Treasury	2½	Dec. 15, 1972/67	5,120.31	5,191	125.00
5,000	Washington Water Power Co., 1st Mtge.	3½	1964	5,325.00	5,325	175.00
3,000	Western Maryland R. R. Co., 1st Mtge.	4	1952	2,962.50	3,120	120.00
	Interest on bonds sold or called, Schedule A-1-A				462.65	
\$4460.15	Total Bonds, Exhibit A			\$117,808.70	\$111,820	
	Total Interest on Bonds, Exhibit B					\$4,460.15

Schedule A-1
(Concluded)INVESTMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1949

Shares	STOCKS	Book Value	Market Value	Income Received
52	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	\$ 8,755.64	\$ 7,618	\$ 468.00
100	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Com.	6,980.18	10,125	800.00
2	Christiana Securities Co., Com.	5,524.00	8,120	517.20
240	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	6,941.43	10,440	480.00
51	First National Bank of Boston	2,638.54	2,397	114.75
65	General Electric Co., Com.	2,955.49	2,738	130.00
100	Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Com.	2,937.36	2,838	
240	Insurance Company of North America	16,920.57	26,400	700.00
200	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Com.	5,572.37	5,625	400.00
60	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Com.	3,788.32	2,985	240.00
50	J. C. Penney Co., Com.	2,158.63	2,813	125.00
150	Pullman, Inc.	3,769.63	5,081	300.00
161 9/200	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	5,093.41	10,750	639.00
100	Union Carbide & Carbon Co.	4,105.43	4,463	
130	United Fruit Co.	5,696.67	7,231	520.00
	Electric Bond & Share Co., Ctf. for Additional Amount, If Any, Due in Respect of 45 Shares of \$6 Preferred Stock			65.00
	Dividends on stock sold, Schedule A-1-a			
	Total Stocks, Exhibit A	\$84,147.67	\$109,624	
	Total Income from Stocks, Exhibit B			\$ 5,498.95
	SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS			
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 99373	\$ 2,720.01		\$ 54.40
	Franklin Savings Bank, passbook No. 200311	1,020.86		20.40
	Franklin Savings Bank, pass book No. 194780	100.00		2.00
	Total Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit A	\$ 3,840.87		
	Total Income from Savings Bank Deposits, Exhibit B			\$ 76.80

Changes in Investments Schedule A-1-a

PURCHASES AND ACQUISITIONS

STOCKS

Number of Shares	Book Value
100	\$ 2,937.86
100	4,106.43
52 rights	
40	
3 33/200	20.88
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	
61/200	
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	
Total Purchases and Acquisitions	<u>\$ 7,063.67</u>

SALES OR DISPOSALS

BONDS

Par Value	Book Value	Proceeds	Income
\$2,000	\$ 2,063.32	\$ 2,074.49	\$ 55.67
5,000	5,395.14	5,250.00	334.72
2,000	2,085.00	2,085.00	72.26
	<u>\$ 9,543.46</u>	<u>\$ 9,409.49</u>	<u>\$462.65</u>

STOCKS

Number of Shares	Book Value	Proceeds	Income
52 rights	\$ 61.75	\$ 61.75	\$ 65.00
13	1,316.13	1,368.55	
	<u>\$ 1,377.88</u>	<u>\$ 1,430.30</u>	<u>\$ 65.00</u>
Total Sales or Disposals	<u>\$10,921.34</u>	<u>\$10,839.79</u>	<u>\$527.65</u>

FUNDS—SCHEDULE A-2

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$ 55,869.00
Add: 41 Life memberships at \$30 each	1,230.00
	<u>\$ 57,099.00</u>
Less: Net loss on disposal of investments	21.66
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$ 57,077.34</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

RESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$ 31,331.82
Add: Distribution made by New England Trust Company to James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	103.31
	<u>\$ 31,435.13</u>
Less: Net loss on disposal of investments	12.04
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$ 31,423.09</u>

Made up of:

Jacob Bancroft Bequest	\$ 1,500.00
Boston Memorial Association	1,179.51
George T. Cruft Bequest	1,000.00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	1,000.00
Laura N. Marrs Bequest	15,000.00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	4,610.87
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	4,273.34
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	2,871.41

\$31,435.13

Less: Net loss on disposal of investments (from January 1, 1948)	12.04
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Total, as above \$31,423.09

UNRESTRICTED

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$123,473.09
Add:	
Distribution from the estate of Miss Sarah L. Guld	2,500.00
	<u>\$125,973.09</u>

Deduct:

Funds expended for purchases of exhibits, per vote of Directors, October 5, 1948	\$ 750.00
Net loss on disposal of investments	47.85
Excess of expense over income for year ended December 31, 1949, Exhibit B	1,798.65
	<u>2,596.50</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$123,376.59

Unrestricted funds include the following gifts and bequests:

Robert C. Billings Bequest	\$ 3,000.00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	500.00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	1,000.00
George O. Carpenter Bequest	1,000.00
William O. Comstock Bequest	500.00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	1,000.00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	100.00
John W. Farwell Gift	1,500.00
John W. Farwell Bequest	3,000.00
Curtis Guild Memorial	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Gift	1,000.00
Courtenay Guild Bequest	10,000.00
Susan Minns Bequest	25,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	1,000.00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	25,000.00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000.00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	1,000.00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	4,000.00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	2,000.00
Alice E. Sias Bequest	2,000.00
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	2,000.00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	2,000.00
William B. Trask Bequest	500.00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	3,000.00

Respectfully Submitted,

FREDERICK M. KIMBALL, *Treasurer*

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Officers and Directors of The Bostonian Society:

We have prepared from the financial books and records of THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY which we have kept for the year 1949, the exhibits and schedules listed in the foregoing table of contents.

We verified cash balances and investments by direct correspondence with the banks, and ascertained that all income due from investments during the year was received. Changes in investments during the year are shown in Schedule A-1-a.

We believe that the accompanying statements present fairly the financial condition of the Society at December 31, 1949, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

Boston, Massachusetts
March 4, 1950

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

In order to give a complete picture of the betterments that have taken place in the Old State House during the year 1949, some matters that usually find a place in this report have been included in that of the Board of Directors.

Attention might be called to what has been done and what is contemplated in connection with the room formerly known as Whitmore Hall, one wall of which has always been unsightly due to the fact that it formed a partition which was faced with beaded boards. These boards have now been covered with plyboard and painted so as to have the appearance of the other walls of the room which are plaster. The change makes a better background for the maps that are displayed thereon.

A sales counter in an historic room is scarcely appropriate but visitors expect to get something in the way of a souvenir of their visit and there must be some way to display what there is to be had. We have had a shelf resting on iron pipes which detracts from the appearance of this room. We are planning to replace this shelf with a regular counter with display space on top and storage space underneath. This counter can be arranged to avoid anything like a makeshift.

Our friends have presented us a number of items for our collections which we list as follows:

Letters from Jonathan Chapman, Robert Treat Paine and Rev. Charles Cleveland. Gift of Albert Stackman.

Group picture of Boston Municipal Judges: Parmenter, Forsyth, Hardy, Curtis and Ely. Donor, the Baker Library.

Photograph of Jamaica Pond with boat crew; also, one silver and two gold medals of the 1890 Regatta, from John R. Duff.

Theater programs of 1841, 1856 and 1874 and three pieces of Colonial money, 1776 and 1777 from Miss Caroline V. Godbold.

Copy of Daily Advertiser, June 18, 1875 from James Duncan Phillips.

Multigraphed copies of documents, etc. forming a New England scrap book from H. Leavitt Horton.

Broadside, Hogg, Brown & Taylor, Merchants, from Francis D. Bond.

Program of opening, Chickering Hall, Feb. 8, 1901 and Lodge vs Lowell debate on League of Nations, from J. Francis Driscoll.

Two business letters, Flint, Peabody & Co., San Francisco to Magoun & Son, Boston, 1854 from Joseph A. Strauss.

Sailing Card of Sutton & Co., the "John Gilpin" from State Street Trust Company.

Private centennial celebration of the Boston Tea Party in honor of Samuel Howard, from Herbert G. Porter.

Deeds of Henry Knox, 1797, John Amory, 1797, membership dues receipt, Charitable Fire Society, 1797, Middlesex Canal Assessment, from Mrs. Henry D. Tudor.

Respectfully submitted,

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR., *Chairman*

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The Library Committee during the past year has not succeeded in doing all that had been anticipated, but it is not without accomplishments.

For many years there has been a need for a better way of storing our maps of which we have a valuable collection,—valuable not in the sense of being collectors' items but in the sense of giving a fairly complete map history of Boston from the earliest settlements to the present time. We have acquired a modern steel case with ten drawers—large enough to take, without folding, all the usual sizes of maps. One further step is necessary when funds are available and that is to give the maps a cloth or card board backing in order to preserve them for future years. The

cost for this backing is estimated to amount to some \$200.00 or \$300.00.

The number of our books continues to increase, while the available space in the library proper grows less. To meet this condition a room in the basement can be made serviceable for the overflow when shelving with a humidifying system has been added. We trust that this can be worked out in the near future as storing books on the third or attic floor is not very satisfactory.

Through the year a number of books have been acquired either by purchase or gift. The following have been added by purchase:

- Colonial Dames and Good Wives by Alice Morse Earle.
- Colonial Days and Dames by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.
- Louisburg Square by Robert Cutler.
- Curious Punishments of Bygone Days by Alice Morse Earle.
- The Winthrop Fleet of 1630 by Charles Edward Banks.
- John Quincy Adams and the Foundation of the American Foreign Policy by Samuel Flagg Bemis.
- The Purple Shamrock—James M. Curley by Joseph F. Dinnen.
- Magnalia Christi Americana or the Ecclesiastical History of New England by Cotton Mather.
- Album of American History in four volumes, James Truslow Adams, Editor-in-Chief.
- Furniture Treasury in two volumes by Wallace Nutting.
- American Figureheads and Their Carvers by Pauline A. Pickney.

Added by gift:

- Fire Alarm Boxes and Companies Connected Therewith—a pamphlet from Clifford D. Sawyer.
- Handbook of the Massachusetts Historical Society, from the Society.
- Harvard University Class of '86 with three anniversary books from John M. Merriam.
- History of C. Brewer & Co. from Warren S. Kilburn.
- Journals of the House of Representatives, Vol. 24 from the Massachusetts Historical Society.
- Manual of the General Court, 1949-1950 from John J. Fitzpatrick.
- Catalogue of the Charles H. Taylor collection of ship pictures from his son, Charles H. Taylor.
- Boylston Street Fish Weirs, Vol. II from the Robert S. Peabody Foundation.

Colonial Folk Ways and the Fathers of New England by Charles M. Andrews from Sumner H. Babcock.

Christ Church (Old North Church) from the Church.

Ship Models—How to Build Them and the Built up Ship Model from John G. Weld.

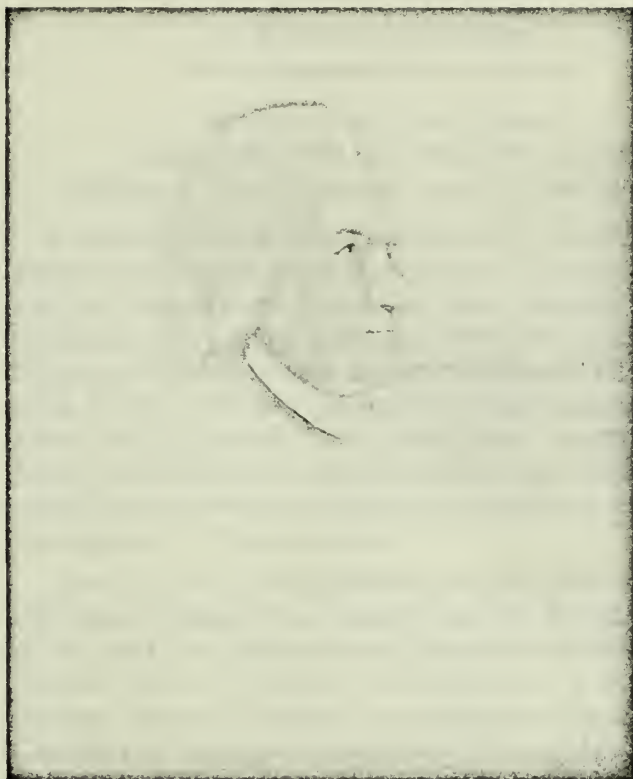
A Brief History of Tremont Temple—a pamphlet from Edgar C. Lane.

May we remind you that should you have any book or books about Boston in your library that are not now serving any useful purpose, we should be glad to have them, provided that they are not now in our library. Please notify the Clerk of any such books that you could present us and he will inform you whether or not we possess them.

Respectfully submitted,

R. NEWTON MAYALL, *Chairman*

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*



Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society

JAMES BOWDOIN IN MID LIFE

*From a Copy by an Unknown Artist of a Miniature
by John Singleton Copley*

JAMES BOWDOIN, MASSACHUSETTS PATRIOT AND STATESMAN

By FRANCIS G. WALETT *

History Department, Boston University

*A paper read in the Council
Chamber of the Old State House at a
meeting of The Bostonian Society, April 20, 1949*

A number of prominent landmarks in the heart of old Boston remind the present generation of a great citizen of another day—James Bowdoin. Each day thousands of Bostonians pass along Bowdoin Street, through Bowdoin Square and the Bowdoin subway station. And in Brunswick, Maine, is famous Bowdoin College, named for the same man. Probably few today know anything about James Bowdoin, but it was not always so. In the revolutionary era he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Massachusetts.

There is no more appropriate place in Boston than the Old State House for a remembrance of Bowdoin. Here it was that he sat for many years as a member of the General Court: briefly as representative of the town of Boston; but much longer as a member of the Governor's Council and the upper chamber of the legislature. Here also he presided at the third session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1780. Later, as governor of the Commonwealth in the years, 1785-1787, he was a familiar figure in this building.

Governor Bowdoin was the grandson of Pierre Baudouin, one of those unfortunate Huguenots that fled from

* Robert C. Winthrop, a proud descendant, made the only other study of Bowdoin. His *Life and Services of James Bowdoin* (Boston, 1876) is short and extremely laudatory.

persecution in France in the late seventeenth century. Baudouin, or Bowdoin as the name was soon spelled, arrived with his family in Boston in 1690 after brief stays in Ireland and Falmouth (now Portland), Maine. Pierre Baudouin's son, James Bowdoin, Senior, became a very wealthy Boston merchant and a figure of some political influence as well. On his death in 1747, he left his children with ample fortunes.

James Bowdoin, Junior, was born in Boston, August 7, 1726, the son of his father's third wife, Hannah Pordage Bowdoin. He was afforded the best education that Massachusetts could then offer: rudimentary training at Master Lovell's Boston Latin School and advanced study at Harvard College, class of 1745. Later he was awarded master's degrees by both Harvard and Yale Colleges. His main interests evidently were natural science and political economy—both of which were continued throughout his life. In 1748, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Erving, a prominent merchant of Boston. Two children were born of this marriage—Elizabeth in 1750 and James III in 1752.

Disdaining his father's mercantile occupation, James Bowdoin, Jr. decided to devote most of his time to politics. It was not difficult for a man of his wealth to secure election to the House of Representatives, for Boston citizens usually chose some men of Bowdoin's class to represent them. From 1753 to 1757 he got his first political experience in the House. After these years, he was elected to the Council where he sat, except for one year, until 1774.

Early in his political career Bowdoin quite naturally shared the views of the conservative mercantile party. For about ten years he was a supporter of the royal prerogative, but then became a member of the patriot faction. Thomas Hutchinson insisted that this change of heart was a result of the quarrel between Bowdoin's son-in-law, John Temple, and Governor Francis Bernard. Probably this

is partly true, but Bowdoin also opposed British policy on principle and had personal ambitions as well. Whatever the motivation, James Bowdoin contributed importantly to the elimination of royal authority from Massachusetts in the decade 1765 to 1775.

In 1766 he replaced Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson as leader of the Massachusetts Council.* This body served a double purpose: an executive aid to the governor; and the upper chamber of the General Court. The Council, unlike others in the royal colonies, was elected by the legislature, and yet was supposed to check the unruly House of Representatives. Until the Revolutionary crisis the Council supported the governors consistently, but in the years 1766 to 1774 it frequently declined to help and sometimes actively opposed Governors Bernard and Hutchinson. The latter reported that James Bowdoin was "without a rival in the Council," and that "by the good understanding between him and Mr. Samuel Adams, the measures of the council and house harmonized also."†

Bowdoin was not so liberal as other patriot leaders of Massachusetts, but he combined firmness with moderation. At first he was most concerned with the economic inexperience of the British revenue laws: he felt that the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act would be harmful not only to New England but also to the mother country. Calling attention to the English purse he declared: "Whatever is forced from the Colonists in this way will at least so far disable them from paying their balances to Britain."‡ Later, in 1769, he pointed out another danger to British

* See F. G. Walett, "The Massachusetts Council, 1766 to 1774: The Transformation of a Conservative Institution," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd. Ser., VI (Oct. 1949), 605-627.

† Thomas Hutchinson, *History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay* (Cambridge, 1936), III, 210-211.

‡ To Benjamin Franklin, Nov. 12, 1764, Bowdoin Letter Book, 90, Massachusetts Historical Society.

mercantile policy: namely that the revenue laws had revealed American "capacity of being less dependent on British produce and manufactures than was ever before apprehended."*

As the quarrel with the mother country progressed Bowdoin came to the realization that colonial self-government was necessary for the security and continued development of America. He denied that Parliament could legislate for the colonies, at first only with respect to taxation, but later in all cases. Yet he was reluctant to consider the independence of the colonies, and as late as March 30, 1775, expressed the hope that "the petitions from the trade and from several parts of the kingdom will produce the repeal of the acts objected to, and thereby restore the peace of the empire."†

During the opposition to the Townshend Acts of 1767, Bowdoin greatly added to the discomfiture of Governor Bernard. These parliamentary laws levied import duties on various English manufactures and tea; and to enforce these and other mercantile laws there was created a new board of customs commissioners, to be resident at Boston. The Council, under Bowdoin's firm hand, refused to aid the governor in executing the revenue law, and it also disdained to offer any assistance to the heartily disliked customs board. With the General Court prorogued in 1768 and the executive Council assuming a position of opposition, the governor and the customs officers were at the mercy of the threatening mob.

When troops were brought to Boston in October, 1768, to protect and assist the customs officers, James Bowdoin denounced this new evidence of British tyranny. He informed Governor Bernard in a Council message that soldiers would never have been sent to Massachusetts

* To Thomas Pownall, Dec. 5, 1769, Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 6th series, IX, 158.

† To Wm. Bollen, March 30, 1775, *ibid.*, 382.

"unless in the representations made from hence by some ill-minded persons the said riots had been greatly magnified and exaggerated." Under Bowdoin's direction the Council refused to help the governor provide quarters for the troops in the town, and General Gage finally had to obtain accommodations at the crown's expense.* Bernard complained that he was helpless since the Council had "gone over to the popular party," and General Gage in an obvious reference to the Council wrote: "the Constitution of this Province leans so much to the side of Democracy, that the Governor has not power alone to remedy the Disorders which happens in it."†

The next year Bowdoin and the whigs conducted a virulent propaganda campaign against Governor Bernard which pursued him even after he returned to England. A number of Bernard's letters to the ministry that fell into the hands of the Boston patriots were used to ruin his influence and reputation. Although the letters contained no new information, both houses of the General Court found sufficient excuse in them to demand the recall of Bernard—the Council in a petition to Lord Hillsborough written by James Bowdoin. With righteous indignation the latter asserted: "Never was there a Council that have born so much from a Governor, as the present Council have born from Governor Bernard."‡ Bowdoin's part in the quartering controversy and in the vilification of the governor cost him his seat in the Council for a year. But the whigs rejoiced in the summer of 1769, for the unpopular and not too resourceful Bernard departed for England.

* Council Records, Massachusetts State House, XVI, 353-372, Sept. 19 to Oct. 26, 1768.

† *Letters to the Ministry of Governor Bernard, General Gage, and Commodore Hood* (Boston, 1769), 62-65, 76, Sept. 26, Dec. 24, 1768; C. E. Carter, ed., *Correspondence of General Gage* (New Haven, 1931-1933), I, 205, Oct. 31, 1768.

‡ *Ibid.*, 23-43, April 15, 1769. This publication also included a personal letter to Lord Hillsborough, in which Bowdoin defended himself against Bernard's charge that he was the leader of the opposition in the Council.

After his quarrel with Governor Bernard, James Bowdoin's stock as a patriot rose, and he was permitted to write a defense of Boston after the famous Massacre of March 5, 1770. *A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre* and *Additional Observations to a Short Narrative* were written by Bowdoin to convince Americans that the Massacre was an instance of wanton British brutality, and that the Bostonians were wholly innocent in this affair.* These pamphlets were masterful propaganda that not only narrated the patriot version of the brush of March 5, but also discussed the deeper issues in the quarrel with the mother country. Bernard and the customs officials were blamed for the Massacre, for they had requested military assistance. Bowdoin contended that the redcoats had "created universal uneasiness" among the citizens, and furthermore the soldiers had planned "to commit some outrage upon the inhabitants of the town indiscriminately." The Massacre was the result of this British scheme.† The charge that Massachusetts was in a state of rebellion and that government was at an end was answered with a severe indictment of Governor Bernard's administration.

"If government, in the true idea of it, has for its object the good of the governed, *such* an administration could not be called government: and an opposition to it by no means included an opposition to government. From such an opposition has arisen the cry that government is at an end. The sooner *such* government is at an end the better."‡

* Both were published by Edes and Gill at Boston in 1770. Drafts of both pamphlets entirely in Bowdoin's handwriting are in the Bowdoin and Temple Papers, Mass. Historical Society, II, 73. See T. Hutchinson, *History*, III, 232.

† *Short Narrative*, 8-9.

‡ *Additional Observations*, 8.

Although the loyalists endeavored to circulate another version of the Boston Massacre, *The Short Narrative*, told sooner and more often, was generally accepted in America as the true account of the affair.

Even during the quiet years, 1771 and 1772, when the British adopted a conciliatory attitude, James Bowdoin remained in opposition. Some of the famous patriots, like Hancock, Cushing, and Hawley, cooperated with Governor Thomas Hutchinson, Bernard's successor, but Bowdoin continued to labor with Samuel Adams against royal influence. Hutchinson wrote that he was "envious" and that he endeavored to embarrass the government "with dark secret plottings." The governor continued: "when the faction in the House have any point to carry, they are sure of his support in Council, and he is obstinate as a mule.* But it was not until 1773 that new issues revived the patriot faction and hastened the Revolution.

In 1773 Bowdoin and his associates, in a manner reminiscent of the treatment accorded Francis Bernard, engaged in an abusive propaganda attack on Governor Hutchinson. The latter enjoyed an unenviable reputation among the whigs, who had long since learned to fear and hate him. Some of Hutchinson's private letters, procured in England for the Boston patriots by Benjamin Franklin, were the basis of many newspaper attacks and requests for the governor's removal by both houses of the legislature. Hutchinson disgustingly noted that Bowdoin's measures in Council were "more extraordinary" and "more injurious" than those of the House.† The governor was accused of misrepresentation and blamed for the military occupation of Boston. Although he remained in Massachusetts for another year, Hutchinson never regained his former influence after the whigs' campaign of vilification.

* To James Gambier, May 7, 1772, W. V. Wells, *Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams* (Boston, 1865), I, 467.

† Massachusetts Archives, XXVII, 502-503, [June 1773]; *ibid.*, 507, July 3, 1773.

Also in 1773 James Bowdoin played a prominent part in the opposition to the Tea Act. This parliamentary law endeavored to save the East India Company from bankruptcy by making it a loan and granting it a virtual monopoly in the colonial tea market. Although the colonists were now able to buy tea more cheaply, the Tea Act was looked upon as a constitutional monster. Bowdoin declared that unless the Americans had "an exclusive right of taxing themselves their condition would be little better than slavery."* A stalemate resulted in Boston when East India tea arrived: the patriots would not let the tea be landed and the duty paid; and Governor Hutchinson refused to allow the tea to be reshipped to England. When Governor Hutchinson requested the Council's help in protecting the tea that had arrived in Boston, Bowdoin replied for the Board that they could not advise any measures that would encourage compliance with the Tea Act. The outcome of the controversy was the Boston Tea Party.

In view of the importance of the Tea Party in bringing on the Revolution, James Bowdoin's role in this affair assumes greater significance. With the support of the Council Hutchinson might have taken steps to protect the tea, but as it was he dared not do so. Bowdoin, as the leader of the Council, and the patriot leaders of Boston had flung a challenge in the face of Parliament and Lord North's ministry. The British were faced with the unpleasant necessity of either yielding again to the disobedient Americans or of resorting to coercion. As for the town of Boston, the patriots had led it to a position of rebellion from which it would be difficult to retreat.

The British reaction to the Tea Party was a decision to punish the disorderly people of Massachusetts by closing the port of Boston and by altering the charter of the colony. This met not submissive silence but defiant

* Council report of November 29, 1773, Council Records, XVI, 744-749.

resistance in America. The highhanded treatment of the Bay Colony produced greater unity than ever before in the colonies, and the First Continental Congress met in September 1774 to consider a common plan of action. James Bowdoin was one of the delegates chosen to represent Massachusetts in the Congress, but unfortunately Mrs. Bowdoin's health prevented him from going to Philadelphia. Thus a leading patriot was deprived of an opportunity to serve the revolutionary cause in a more prominent way.

During the heated politics of later years aspersions were cast upon Bowdoin's patriotism because of his failure to attend the Continental Congress. His conduct in 1774, however, suggests no loss of heart or faith. On the contrary he expressed the hope that the Congress would be able to effect a reconciliation with England suitable to the colonies. And his continued opposition to British policy is amply revealed in his public activities and his private letters. On March 30, 1775, he wrote to William Bollan:

What is the policy that prevails at present? It excludes every idea of justice, honour, and philanthropy. It is a composition of the contrary qualities mixed with cruelty and ignorance or something worse. At least that is the American idea of it; and it has produced its genuine effects, such as were to be expected from it. It has destroyed all confidence in administration, and has necessitated the Colonies to provide for their own safety by the best means in their power. God succeed them.*

Bowdoin himself was soon stricken severely with tuberculosis, and poor health lessened his participation in public life for several years. In November, 1775, Sam Adams congratulated Bowdoin on his partial recovery, saying "For my part, I had even buried you, though I had not forgotton you."† Abigail Adams, writing to husband John,

* Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, 6th series, IX, 383.

† Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings*, XII, 226, Nov. 16, 1775.

testified regarding Bowdoin's illness in 1775: "he looks like a mere skeleton, speaks faint and low, is racked with a violent cough, and, I think, far advanced in consumption." Mrs. Adams noted with evident pleasure Bowdoin's continuing detestation of Thomas Hutchinson: "He says the very name of Hutchinson distresses him. Speaking of him the other day, he broke out, 'Religious rascall how I abhor his name!'"*

Bowdoin participated as much as his health allowed in the organization of the opposition to the Coercive Acts, and in the establishment of a revolutionary government in Massachusetts. His fellow townsmen named him to the committee of safety in 1774 and again in 1776; and when a Provincial Congress was organized in August, 1775, he was chosen a member of the Council. Under the resumed charter, the Council was the executive authority as well as the upper chamber of the legislature and he was reelected to this body in 1776 and 1777, and was the presiding officer whenever able to attend. But poor health severely limited his participation in public life throughout the war years.

After the outbreak of violence in 1775, Bowdoin became convinced that the result of the quarrel with the mother country would be American independence. He ardently wished that a reconciliation on the basis of colonial self-government could be effected, but as time passed he became increasingly less hopeful. As early as 1770 he had written that separation from England would be "preferable to slavery; to which the colonists have apprehended themselves doomed by the measures that have been pursued by the administration."† In March, 1775 he expressed the hope that the petitions of the colonists would "produce the repeal of the acts objected to, and thereby restore the peace of the empire." A continuation

* R. C. Winthrop, *Washington, Bowdoin, and Franklin*, (Boston, 1876), 56.

† *Additional Observations*, 9-10.

of the same British policy, he feared, would "alienate the Colonies still more," and might "bring about a dismemberment of them from the mother state."* Later that year he stated flatly to Samuel Adams "The Independence of America will probably grow out of the present dispute."† In early 1776 he spoke appreciatively of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, a fervent plea for a declaration of independence. Bowdoin insisted that independence was a necessary prerequisite to the conclusion of a treaty of peace with England and on July 18, 1776, as President of the provincial Council, he directed the proclamation of Independence in Boston.

For several years Massachusetts struggled with an improvised government that endeavored to operate under the colonial charter. The provision regarding the royal governor was an insuperable barrier, however, and the logical alternative was the establishment of a new constitution. Consequently the General Court, after declaring itself a constituent convention, submitted a new government to the people for their approval in 1778. The rejection of this constitution led to the calling of a constitutional convention which met at Cambridge beginning in September, 1779. James Bowdoin was one of Boston's representatives at this meeting and he was chosen president of the convention. The man most responsible for the Massachusetts constitution was John Adams, but Bowdoin was chairman of the committee selected to prepare the original draft, and most probably his views were of considerable influence in the drafting of the document.‡

Under the new constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, John Hancock was the governor for the first

* Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections*, 6th series, IX, 382-383, March 30, 1775.

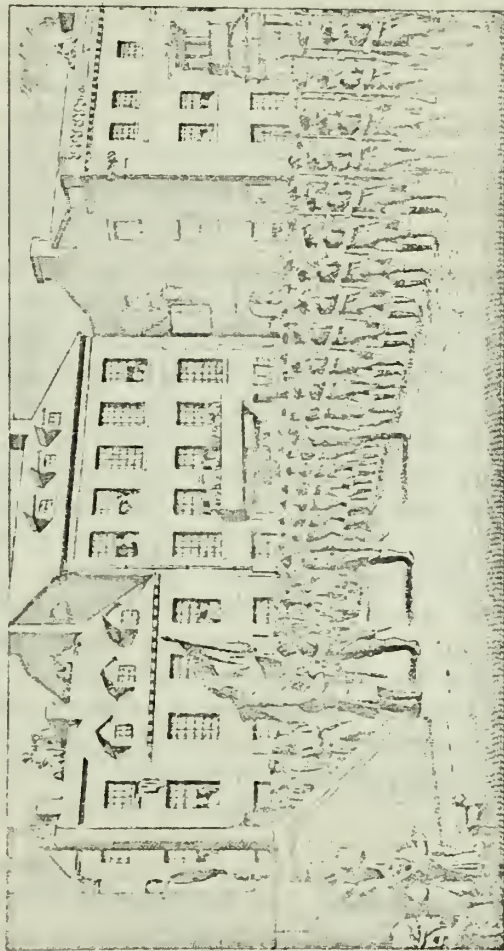
† Massachusetts Historical Society, *Proceedings*, XII, 227-228, Dec. 9, 1775.

‡ R. C. Winthrop, *Washington, Bowdoin, and Franklin*, 60-61, 88-89.

five years. His strongest opponent for the chief executive position was James Bowdoin, who declined several lesser positions in the government. Although respected and admired by the wealthy merchants and prominent landowners, Bowdoin was never a "man of the people." He was a liberal only during the contest with the mother country; thereafter he opposed radicalism and the movement toward democracy. The people of substance generally had less respect for John Hancock, who was considered arrogant, overbearing and incompetent by many. However, with the great majority of voters Hancock was the popular idol even if, Mercy Warren wrote, an "Idol of straw."

With the conclusion of the war with England, all American problems were by no means solved; on the contrary, the next few years were extremely critical ones for the young United States. The jealousy of the states and their distrust of each other and the central government under the Articles of Confederation prevented the establishment of a strong federal union. Only after several years of governmental disorganization were conservative elements able to set up a more effective organ of government, the Constitution of 1787. These years were characterized by economic hardship and uncertainty too. The problems of readjustment for agriculture, industry, and commerce were great, and as frequently happens after war, a depression set in. Business stagnation, falling prices and indebtedness created social unrest and a demand for debtor laws which threatened property and greatly alarmed conservatives everywhere.

Conditions were especially bad in Massachusetts. The unrest was greatest amongst the small farmers and laborers, and was centered mainly in the western countries of the state. An agricultural depression had resulted from a lessening of war-time demands for foodstuffs and from an interruption of old trade routes after the winning of



PRESENTATION OF STANDARD TO THE FIRST CORPS OF CADETS

By
Gen. James Bowdoin - Oct. 19, 1786

•1723•

Courtesy of the First Corps of Cadets

GOVERNOR BOWDOIN PRESENTS A STANDARD TO THE FIRST CORPS OF CADETS
AT THE EAST END OF THE OLD STATE HOUSE
OCTOBER 19, 1786

From a Modern Drawing Made for the Cadets

independence. Farm prices were depressed and indebtedness of farmers was common. Westerners complained that the eastern lawyer-merchant class dominated the government and discriminated against them in various ways. The malcontents demanded redress in the form of paper money, a fairer distribution of taxes, and the scaling down of debts, but the General Court, rigidly conforming to the wishes of the creditors refused to heed these demands. Unable to secure any relief from the legislature the radicals threatened to take matters into their own hands and to forcibly prevent courts from sitting.

In 1785 with the tide of protest rising ominously Governor Hancock shrewdly decided to resign. A very abusive campaign for the governorship ensued, in which the two leading candidates were James Bowdoin and Lieutenant Governor Thomas Cushing. The real contest in the election of 1785 seems to have been between the popular Hancock and the conservative lawyers and merchants of the eastern part of the state, who were thoroughly alarmed at the threat to property rights. The Hancock party, supporting Cushing, questioned Bowdoin's patriotism and denounced him as a man under British influence, largely because of his family connection with Sir John Temple. Neither candidate got a majority of the popular votes and the election devolved upon the legislature. There, the House of Representatives chose Cushing, but the Senate preferred Bowdoin, and the House finally agreed to this choice.

In his first address to the General Court, May 31, 1785, Governor Bowdoin set the tenor of his administration. First of all he indicated his firm intention of maintaining at all costs the credit of the state :

Lately emerged from a bloody and expensive war, a heavy debt upon us in consequence of it,—our finances deranged and our credit to reestablish,—it will require

time to remove these difficulties. The removal of them must be effected in the same way a prudent individual, in like circumstances, would adopt,—by retrenching unnecessary expenses, adopting a strict economy, providing means of lessening his debt, duly paying the interest of it, and manifesting to his creditors and the world, that in all his transactions he is guided by the principles of honor and strict honesty. In this way, and in this only, public credit can be maintained or restored.*

Bowdoin regularly opposed inflationary schemes such as the emission of paper money, and the devaluation of debts, and consistently favored measures intended to lessen the debt and reestablish the credit of Massachusetts.

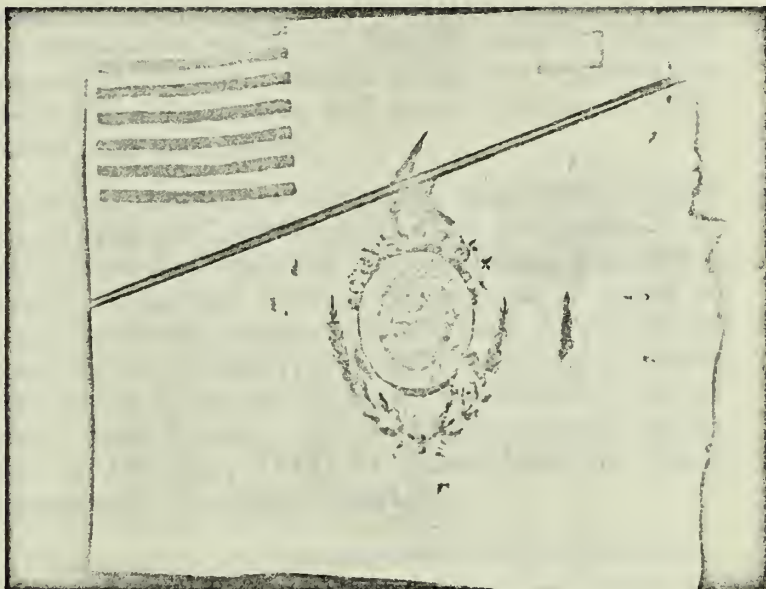
In the same message the governor ardently advocated increasing the power of the Continental Congress, especially with respect to the regulation of foreign commerce. The "extravagant importation and use of foreign manufactures," he declared, had produced an adverse balance of trade which could not be met. He felt that powers should be given Congress to permit the enactment of trade regulations binding on all states and dictated by the general interests of the United States.

It is of great importance, and the happiness of the United States depends upon it, that Congress should be vested with all the powers necessary to preserve the Union, to manage the general concerns of it, and secure and promote its common interest. That interest, so far as it is dependent on a commercial intercourse with foreign nations, the Confederation does not sufficiently provide for; and this State, and the United States in general, are now experiencing, by the operation of their trade with some of these nations, particularly Great Britain, the want of such a provision. . . .†

To meet this situation Bowdoin suggested that the

**Resolves of the General Court* (Boston, 1785), 68-69.

† *Ibid.*



Courtesy of the First Corps of Cadets

THE STANDARD PRESENTED TO THE FIRST CORPS OF CADETS
BY GOVERNOR BOWDOIN

Being the Oldest Flag in Their Possession



THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY
BY J. H. M. J. VAN DER WOUDE
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
AMSTERDAM, 1871

General Court might initiate a movement for a convention of the states for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and securing greater power for Congress. Agreeably the legislature on July 1, 1785 adopted a series of resolves advocating a general convention.

Governor Bowdoin felt that the unfavorable trade balance was partly due to excessive and unnecessary importations from England. Consequently he recommended the development and use of domestic manufactures. Successively he proposed measures to facilitate the production of pot-ash and pearl-ash, loaf sugar, iron manufactures, textiles, and gun-powder.

Another almost fatal inadequacy of government under the Articles of Confederation, which the governor deplored, was the inability of the Continental Congress to establish a national revenue. Many times he urged the Massachusetts legislature to comply with the requisitions made by the central government. Also he supported amendments to the Articles which would have given Congress a limited taxing power. In an address to the legislature in February, 1786, he pointed out the dismal consequences of national bankruptcy.

The questions, that naturally arise on this occasion, are short. Shall the union cease to exist? Shall freedom and independence,—shall the privileges and blessings derived from them be relinquished as things of no value? Shall breach of contract and public faith compel our allies, who rank with the first powers in Europe, to become our enemies? Shall a like breach destroy all confidence in Government among ourselves, and thereby introduce the worst of evils,—internal discord and distraction? *

Because of state jealousies these appeals were in vain

* *Ibid.*, 176-177, Feb. 27, 1786.

during the operation of the Articles of Confederation. But the growing realization of the inadequacies of the central government led to an irresistible demand for a stronger federal union.

In April, 1786, James Bowdoin was reelected governor—this time with a large majority of the popular vote. Evidently his first term had convinced moderates as well as conservatives of his understanding of public issues and of his administrative ability. However, the discontent of the western counties was approaching the violent stage, and in a few months the governor had an insurrection on his hands. Throughout the summer of 1786 the farmers voiced their discontent in town meetings and county conventions. Petitions to the governor and to the legislature protested that taxes were too burdensome, and that court suits for indebtedness were numerous and very expensive.

In the late summer and fall of 1786 the farmers in the western counties, Hampshire, Berkshire and Worcester, under the leadership of Daniel Shays, forcibly prevented the inferior courts from sitting. The opposition was not confined to the west, though, for a crowd intimidated the courts at Concord in Middlesex County, and there was some disturbance at Taunton in Bristol County. When the Superior Court of the state endeavored to hold its Springfield session with the protection of militiamen, a hostile mob prevented the transaction of any business. It was evidently the hope of the insurgents that if court judgments could be postponed, grievances might be redressed in the next session of the General Court.

Confronted by armed rebellion, Governor Bowdoin took vigorous steps to enforce the law and to uphold the authority of government. He issued a proclamation ordering all civil and military officers to suppress riotous proceedings, and the attorney-general was directed to prosecute the rioters. The governor also called the General Court into special session. In an address to the people of

Boston Bowdoin voiced the conservative alarm for property rights: "If the Courts of Justice are not permitted to sit, or sittings are interrupted in their proceedings, the great end of government, the security of life, liberty and property, must be frustrated, and government so far laid prostrate."* To the legislature the governor strongly denounced the "anti-constitutional" methods employed by the insurgents and related the steps he had taken to prepare the militia for action. He asserted that grievances were redressible only through the legislature, and urged the General Court to provide relief in any legitimate case of grievance.† While the Senate supported Bowdoin, the House of Representatives vacillated, denouncing the uprising but expressing some sympathy for the purposes of the insurgents. Consequently little was done, either to suppress the rebellion or to remove the causes of discontent. The courts were able to sit in eastern Massachusetts, but throughout the winter 1786-1787 the halfhearted attempts of the militia to open the courts in the western counties were unsuccessful.

Not until early 1787 was Governor Bowdoin able to get the situation under control. General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame was appointed to lead a body of troops raised in the eastern part of the state. This force was recruited largely with funds raised by private individuals, including the governor. In late January, 1787, General Lincoln marched toward Springfield with his men, for it was learned that Shays planned to capture the federal arsenal there. Before Lincoln arrived at Springfield, other militia under General William Shepard had repulsed the rebels' attack. Within a few days the insurgents were effectively dispersed, the final stroke coming

* Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, 7th series, VI, 111, Sept. 11, 1786.

† *Resolves of the General Court*, 87-92, Sept. 28, 1786.

at Petersham where General Lincoln surprised Shays and scattered his force. This virtually ended the rebellion although it took several weeks to track down small groups of Shays' men.

When the legislature again convened in early February Governor Bowdoin assured the representatives that "Vigour, decision, and energy" would soon end the "unnatural" and "unprovoked" insurrection. He again expressed his intention of stamping out the revolt completely, for he feared that it might otherwise spread to neighboring states, perhaps to the whole confederacy, and might "finally destroy the fair temple of American liberty."* The assembly now acted vigorously,—almost vindictively. An appropriation for the expense of Lincoln's campaign was voted, and steps were taken to raise more troops. Petitions for pardons and leniency were disregarded and severe penalties were imposed on those who had taken part in the uprising. Sounder views finally prevailed, however, and a general amnesty act was passed by the legislature. In June, 1787, pardon was extended even to Shays and the leaders of the rebellion.

Meanwhile the General Court tried to remove some of the grievances of the farmers. The expense of court actions was lessened, and the number of sessions of the county courts was reduced. In an effort to save money the legislature passed an act lowering the governor's salary by almost one-third. Bowdoin vetoed this measure on constitutional grounds although he knew that his action would harm him politically. In 1787 John Hancock decided to run against Bowdoin again, and defeated the governor by a four to one majority vote. Thus James Bowdoin, never a popular figure, was the chief political victim of the reaction to the vigorous suppression of Shays' rebellion. And Hancock, after having allowed his rival to

* Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, 7th series, VI, 162, Feb. 3, 1787.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His EXCELLENCY

James Bowdoin, Esq.

GOVERNOUR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation.

WHER EAS by an Act passed the sixteenth of February instant, entitled, " An Act describing the disqualifications, to which persons shall be subjected, which have been, or may be guilty of Treason, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended," the General Court have established and made known the conditions and disqualifications, upon which pardon and indemnity to certain offenders, described in the said Act, shall be offered and given ; and have authorized and empowered the Governour, in the name of the General Court, to promise to such offenders such conditional pardon and indemnity :

I HAVE thought fit, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising pardon and indemnity to all offenders within the description aforesaid, who are citizens of this State ; under such restrictions, conditions and disqualifications, as are mentioned in the said Act : provided they comply with the terms and conditions thereof, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, this Seventeenth Day of February, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven, and in the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of A M E R I C A.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON : Printed by ADAMS & NOURSE, Printers to the GENERAL COURT.

Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society

GOVERNOR BOWDOIN'S PROCLAMATION OF PARDON FOR
PARTICIPATION IN SHAYS REBELLION

weather an unpleasant storm, rode triumphantly back into power.

Although Bowdoin may have been "a tough-minded merchant" as one text asserts, he was confronted by a situation, largely not of his own making, which required firmness and vigor. Shays' Rebellion, even though based on some real grievances, was a very dangerous event, for if not put down quickly it might have spread and encouraged lawlessness and violence elsewhere. Certainly at the time of the outbreak in Massachusetts the forceful action of the governor stands out in sharp contrast to the dilatory attitude of the General Court. Whether a man of greater statesmanship than Bowdoin might have prevented violence is another question. That Bowdoin had the time and opportunity to remove the causes of the insurrection during his administration seems doubtful. He inherited an uneasy situation that was in good measure a result of post-war economic forces, for which the government was not fundamentally responsible. If blame must be placed on anyone's shoulders, it would seem that the vainglorious and unsteady Hancock, governor for five terms before Bowdoin, deserves greater consideration.

The unrest in Massachusetts in 1786 and 1787 caused men of property throughout America to shudder in apprehension; and it intensified the demand for a new federal government. The Constitutional Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the existing government, was a conservative body, and it was very much alive to the dangers of popular insurrections. James Bowdoin had for many years deplored the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation, and in 1785 he officially recommended the calling of a general congress to revise this constitution. In May, 1787, he wrote hopefully to George Washington, president of the Constitutional Convention:

It is with great earnestness hoped that the plan of Con-

federation to which that respectable body, the constitutional convention, may agree, will be well formed for efficient government, and that it will be so far unobjectionable as to be approved by Congress and adopted by the several States. The Union may then answer the purpose of its institution, not only in regard to the internal government and mutual interests of the States themselves, but also in regard to foreign nations. Among the latter the Union might then again appear in a reputable light, and be of importance enough to secure itself such commercial advantages as the situation and products of the several United States do entitle it to expect.*

When the new constitution was adopted, James Bowdoin was one of its most enthusiastic supporters.

In the contest over the ratification of the Constitution in Massachusetts, Bowdoin performed his last important public service. He ardently supported the new framework of government for he felt that it would insure domestic stability and would raise United States prestige abroad. To his brother-in-law, George Erving, Bowdoin wrote "If it [the Constitution] be well administered, I believe the States will be very happy under it. Having long experienced the evils arising from inefficiency, they will the more readily submit to a firm and efficient government."† When a convention assembled in January, 1788, to consider the Constitution, James Bowdoin was one of those who represented Boston. He spoke several times in favor of the proposed government, on the one hand emphasizing the pitiable situation under the Articles of Confederation, and on the other forecasting financial and commercial stability under the Constitution. To the fears of some that states' rights would be submerged in the new system, he replied that checks in the Constitution would prevent the abuse of power by the central government. His longest

* Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, 7th series, VI, 184, May 14, 1787.

† Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings*, 2nd series, XI, 178.

speech in the convention ended with the grand prophecy: "If the Constitution should be finally accepted and established, it will complete the temple of American liberty; and like the keystone of a grand and magnificent arch, be the bond of union to keep all the parts firm and compacted together."* Bowdoin's influence must be considered at least partially responsible for the final ratification of the Constitution by Massachusetts.†

On November 6, 1790, James Bowdoin died. He had spent at least twenty-five years of his life in public service, contributing importantly to the winning of American independence and the formation of the United States Constitution. Far from radical in the days before the Revolution, Bowdoin was still an important figure in the opposition to England. Thereafter he deplored radicalism and labored for the establishment of conservative government and a strong federal union. Somewhat lacking in color, and overshadowed by some of his contemporaries, James Bowdoin nevertheless merits more than the obscurity that has been his fate.

* *Debates and Proceedings in the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1856), 188.

† See S. B. Harding, *The Contest over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in the State of Massachusetts* (New York, 1896), 55-56, 60-61, 96.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1949

LIFE MEMBERS

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Abbott, Charles Cortez
Abbott, Horace Porter
Ackley, Edward W.
Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
Allen, Asa Samuel
Allen, Frank Gilman
Alpert, George
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Angell, Charles Francis
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
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Atkinson, Henry Russell
Atwood, Mrs David E.
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Ayer, Frederick

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Bailey, William L.
Baldes, Raymond Charles
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell

Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Barry, Charles Stoddard
Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
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Berenson, Richard Arthur
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Bicknell, Eliot
Binnian, Walter Babcock
Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
Blake, Benjamin Sewall
Blake, Ernest Hyde
Blake, George Baty
Blood, Arthur Kimball
Born, Christian Eckhardt
Bortman, Mark
Bowen, Robert Montgomery
Boyer, Joseph Alexander
Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
Bradley, Joseph Gardner
Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
Bremer, John Lewis
Brennan, Mrs. James D.
Brewster, Ellis Wethrell
Brink, John Carl
Brooks, Gorham
Brooks, Roscoe Woodbury

* Deceased

Brown, Daniel Lucius
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Thomas J.
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Buckley, Francis Eben
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
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 Bullard, Ralph Emerson
 Bullen, Wilbur Warren
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 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnham, Mrs. Henry D.
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Buswell, Miss Marion Emily

Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Carr, Moses Francis
 Carrier, Earl Gardner
 Carter, Lyon
 Cazayoux, Lawrence M.
 Chamberlin, Stephen Joseph
 Channing, Henry M.
 Chase, Edward Nichols
 Chase, Harold Dana
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clark, Paul Foster
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
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 Colley, William Edgar
 Colman, Jere
 Conant, Mrs. Gwendolyn Moulton
 Conant, Kenneth John
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 Constable, Mrs. William

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 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, Julian Lowell
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Coons, Quentin Leroy
 Copp, Mrs. Frederick Torrey
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Court, Lee Winslow
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crocker, Mrs. Edith G.
 Crocker, Samuel E. M.
 Cronin, Arthur Dennis
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Edward
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Mrs. Fred G.
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cusack, William Carlyle
 Cushman, Mrs. Joseph A.
 Cushman, Norman Locke
 Cutter, Victor Macomber

Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dimick, Mrs. William H.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dodge, William Norman
 Donovan, Joseph Patrick
 Dowd, John Cooke
 Draper, Charles Dana
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Druker, John
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Duplain, Albert D.
 Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, Jr.

Dysart, Robert

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 Eliot, Frederick M.
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 English, John Stephen
 Enslin, Mrs. Kate Valentine
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 Fearing, George Richmond
 Febiger, William Sellers
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, Paul Henry
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stephen S.
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Ford, Joseph Fabian
 Ford, Mrs. Joseph Fabian
 Foster, Hatherly, Jr.
 Fowler, Robert
 Fox, John
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Furber, Alan Winslow

Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gannon, Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gargill, Samuel Leon
 Gaunt, Alfred C.
 Geer, Philip Willary Cary
 Geer, Mrs. P. W. Cary

Gibbs, Earl
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Gleason, Hollis Tidd
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gora, Joseph Charles
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Gragg, Henry Rouen
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Graton, Bowman
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Grew, Joseph Clark
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 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Gunby, Frank M.

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 Hall, Samuel S., Jr.
 Hardaway, Paul Alfred
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Hart, George W.
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Haskel, Francis Forrester
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hawkins, Vernon Mills
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henderson, George Bunson
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
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 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
 Hilliard, Albert W.
 Hinckley, Freeman

Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hobbs, Edward Dorsey
 Hodgkinson, Harold Daniel
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 Holman, Richard B.
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Hovey, Chandler
 Hovey, Phillip Rogers
 Howe, James Carleton
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe
 Howe, Parkman Dexter
 Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Hudson, Eugene Albert
 Hunneman, Carlton
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James F.
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Huntington, Miss Elizabeth Quincy
 Hutchinson, Maynard
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Byron S.
 Hurley, Francis Xavier
 Hyde, Clarence Ellis

 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Howard Mumford
 Jones, Miss Kathrine
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, John Henry
 Joy, Miss Minnie Belle

 Kelly, James Francis
 Kendall, Henry Plimpton
 Kenerson, Edward Hibbard
 Ketchum, Phillips
 Kilburn, Warren Silver

Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kimball, Frederick Milton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Knowles, Lucius James

 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lacy, John C.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lamson, Mrs. Frank P.
 Lane, Edgar Charles
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Larner, Edward Atkins
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leahy, Francis Theodore
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Lehrer, G. Raymond
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lewis, Warren Kendall
 Livermore, Mrs. Homer F.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luckman, Charles
 Lufkin, Richard Friend
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward, Jr.
 Lyman, Mrs. Harrison F.
 Lynch, Henry Hawley

 Madden, James Lester
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Magoon, John Alanson
 Magoon, Kenneth Southard
 Malley, James Francis
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

Mason, Charles Ellis
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Mrs. George Henry
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayall, Robert Newton
 Mayberry, Lowell Allen
 Mayer, Richard
 McAdam, Angus William
 McAteer, Philip J.
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McGrath, Harry A.
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Meins, Walter Robertson
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Minot, James Jackson
 Mitchell, Stewart
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moir, John Arthur
 Monks, John Peabody
 Moore, Mrs. William H.
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Muchnick, Isadore Harry Yaver
 Murdock, Kenneth Ballard
 Muther, Lorenz Francis

 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Norley, Mrs. Gladys Elizabeth
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Nutting, George Hale

 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph E.

O'Keeffe, Adrian F.
 Olcott, Miss Mary L. B.
 Osgood, William Bradford

 Packard, Donald Kingman
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, John Adams, Jr.
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, George Stanley
 Parker, William Stanley
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perkins, Miss Mary Ruth
 Perrine, Lester
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Pfeil, John S.
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Mrs. Stephen
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Pond, Thomas Temple
 Porter, Herbert Gleason
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Powers, Mrs. George H.
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Prior, Roscoe H.
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Prowse, Montague W. W.
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth

Putnam, George

Rand, Stuart Craig
 Rasely, Hiram Newton
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reilly, Russell George
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, John
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Carleton Rubira
 Richmond, Harold Bours
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rittenhouse, Charles F.
 Rivinius, George Ambrose, Jr.
 Robinson, Miss Mary Calcina
 Rogers, Miss Bertha Florence
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, William Bowditch
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Rosser, Mitchell Milton
 Ruel, Hubert Eugene, Jr.
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Miss Clara R.
 Russell, Richard Spofford

Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.
 Sargent, Allan C.
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Eleonora Randolph
 Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. William
 Shepard, Frank Russell
 Shepard, Frederick Johnson, Jr.

Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Sibley, David Frederick
 Slattery, William Meade
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Small, Walter C.
 Smith, Christopher Carlisle
 Smith, Mrs. Clarence C.
 Smith, David Lyman
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, George Willard
 Smith, Lester Ruthven
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Smith, Lyman Bradford
 Smith, Nelson C.
 Smith, Paul Theodore
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Smith, Robert Moors
 Smith, Mrs. William Haynes
 Snow, Paul Henry
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sonnabend, Abraham M.
 Sparks, Dale M.
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Stagg, Frederick Louis
 Stagg, Mrs. Frederick Louis
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stevenson, Robert Hooper
 Stevenson, William Nelson
 Stevenson, Mrs. William Nelson
 Stewart, John Harold
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Stone, Stephen A.
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Swan, Charles P.
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swig, Benjamin Harrison

Taft, Edward A.
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry

Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Tenney, Mrs. Albert Ball
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thayer, Edward C.
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thieme, Miss Margaret Louise
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Thurber, Mrs. C. H.
 Todd, Thomas
 Toner, James Vincent
 Toppan, Cushing
 Tousant, Mrs. Emma Sanborn
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Tuttle, Mrs. George T.
 Tyrode, Mrs. Maurice

Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyman
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson

Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Wallace, Robert Burns
 Walton, Mrs. David
 Warren, Joseph, Jr.
 Watkins, Edward Fleming
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Weeks, Sinclair
 Welch, Robert H. W., Jr.
 Welch, Francis Clark
 Weld, Miss Anna Spalding
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn

Wellington, Charles Oliver
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 Wentworth, Henry A.
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Edward Valentine
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheatland, Mrs. Richard
 Whistler, Ross
 Whitcomb, Howard
 White, Fred Herbert
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whitney, Richard
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wilde, Mrs. Albion Dyer
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Williams, Eugene
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Ralph Blake
 Willing, James Robert
 Winn, Robert Mullin
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodward, Mrs. F. H.
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

Young, Roy A.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbot, George Ezra
 Abramson, Mrs. Daniel C.
 Adams, Charles Francis
 Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean
 Adams, Mrs. Karl, Jr.
 Adams, Miss Katharine Brinley
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Addison, Mrs. Julia de Wolf
 Alberts, Harold
 Allen, Philip Ray
 Allen, Warner Mitchell
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Ames, Mrs. William H.
 Amory, Roger
 Anderson, Harry Gray, Jr.
 Apthorp, Mrs. Leonard Foster
 Armes, Henry Lyman
 Atkinson, John B.
 Aubrey, B. Alfred
 Audella, Miss Helen Dodge
 Ayer, James B.
 Ayer, Mrs. James B.

Babcock, Sumner Hovey
 Babson, Francis M.
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Bacon, James Frederick
 Badger, Mrs. Theodore L.
 Baldwin, Henry Sill
 Baldwin, Robert
 Barnes, Clarence Alfred
 Barry, Miss Anna Kingman
 Barry, John J.
 Barry, Robert Patrick
 Bartlett, Fred A.
 Baxter, Jesse Bunton
 Baybutt, John S.
 Bayley, James Cushing, Jr.
 Baylies, George Upham

Beale, John Carver
 Bean, Stephen Sibley
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Bentley, George William
 Bentley, Harry Clark
 Best, William Hall
 Bird, Harold Sterling
 Black, Herbert
 Blake, Dana P.
 Blake, Harry John
 Blanchard, Charles Barnes
 Bliss, Frederick W.
 Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
 Bone, Darwin James
 Bowen, Henry S.
 Bowler, Miss Ida Ellen
 Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Brainard, Millar
 Brehaut, Ellerton James
 Brest, Ephraim Alfred
 Brewster, George Washington Wales
 Brickley, Bartholomew A.
 Brin, Alexander
 Broderic, Hubert Dana
 Brook, Thomas Arthur
 Brooks, Walter D.
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Bryant, Lincoln
 Buck, Robert William
 Bugbee, Harold
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Bump, William Nelson
 Bunker, Austin Thayer
 Burdakin, Miss Lillian
 Burkard, Ralph Frederick
 Cabot, Harold
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Caiger, Edward Bailey
 Cain, John Edward

Calder, Philip Raymond
 Calder, Walter Lyman
 Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
 Carstensen, Hans Louis
 Carr, John P.
 Carpenter, Albert Edward
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Carter, William Joseph
 Cavanaugh, Charles
 Chapman, Richard Palmer
 Charles, Buchanan
 Chase, Perlie Dyar
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Clark, Robert Jones
 Clayton, C. Comstock
 Clifford, Walter Baker
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Cobb, Charles Kane
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Cochrane, Miss Mary McKay
 Coffin, John Ruskin
 Cole C. Stewart
 Cole, Howard Ware
 Coleman, Charles Francis
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connelly, Patrick Joseph
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Connors, Charles A.
 Converse, Frank L.
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cope, Mrs. Arthur C.
 Corcoran, Paul R.
 Cornwall, Miss Anna Lloyd
 Cotting, Miss Glory Michaela
 Coulson, John
 Cox, Mrs. Gardner
 Crehore, Mrs. Morton S.
 Crompton, Miss Rosamond Sears
 Curley, George James
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Curtis, Louis
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Cutler, Harold Stephens
 Cutler, Robert

Damon, John Linfield
 Damon, Lawrence Barton
 Dana, Gorham
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davis, Clinton Wildes
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
 Decrow, Miss Marion Louise
 Deland, Frank S.
 Densmore, George Ellis
 Dickinson, Everett Mann
 Doble, Mrs. Frank Currier
 Dodge, Robert Gray
 Donahue, Frank Joseph
 Donnelly, Edward C., Jr.
 Downes, Jerome I. H.
 Doyle, Wilfred James
 Dreselly, Andrew
 Drew, James Edward
 Duane, James Chatham
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher, Jr.
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.
 Dunshee, Kenneth Holcomb

Eager, Miss Mabel Tower
 Eastman, Ralph Mason
 Eaton, William Dearborn
 Eddy, John Hardenbergh
 Edmonds, Stuart Coles
 Ehrenfried, Albert
 Elie, Rudolph Frank
 Ellsworth, Alfred Jennison
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine
 Eustis, Mrs. Frederic A.
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles

Fairbanks, Dana Francis
 Fairclough, Joseph W.
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery

Fearing, Mrs. George R.
 Feinberg, Harry Morris
 Fellows, Harold Everett
 Ferrin, Mrs. Frank M.
 Ferris, William Marsh, Jr.
 Field, William Lusk Webster
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fish, Samuel George
 Fisher, Arthur Lyman
 Fiske, Mrs. Augustus H.
 Fiske, Reddington
 Fitzgerald, James Thomas
 Flather, Frederick Arthur
 Fletcher, Laurence B.
 Foley, Henry E.
 Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Allan
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Fox, Charles James
 Freeman, Mrs. Henry H.
 French, Stanley Goodwin
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Friend, Victor A.
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Frye, Howard Otis
 Fuller, Miss Viola Davenport
 Fullerton, Mrs. Glayds Florence

Gade, Horace Upton
 Gammell, R. H. Ives
 Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Garrison, Rhodes Anthony
 Garside, Joseph
 Gerard, Alfred George
 Getter, Seymour S.
 Gibson, Miss Edith Dwight
 Gilbert, Miss Helen C.
 Gilbert, Henry Lathrop, Jr.
 Gilchrest, Charle Jewett
 Gillis, Walter James
 Glidden, Alfred Adelbert
 Good, John H.
 Goodale, Fairfield

Goode, George William
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Goodwin, Robert E.
 Gordon, Miss Mary A.
 Gormley, James Theodore
 Graham, James Matthew
 Graves, Miss Louise Britten
 Graves, Roger Colgate
 Gray, Reginald
 Greene, Russell D.
 Greenough, Henry Vose
 Gregg, Mrs. Margaret R.
 Griswold, Merrill
 Gulesian, Moses H.
 Gulesian, Paul J.

Hagemann, H. Frederick, Jr.
 Hagerty, Mrs. Josephine M.
 Haley, Pierce Julian
 Haley, Pierce Stephen
 Hall, F. Derby
 Hallett, Edward Merrihew
 Hanify, Edward Francis
 Hardy, Roger William
 Harrington, Miss Marguerita C.
 Hart, William Parker
 Harvey, Charles Herman
 Harvey, Charles Woodruff
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hatch, Ralph E.
 Hauk, Z. William
 Havemeyer, Henry O.
 Hayes, Roscoe Arthur
 Hays, Martin
 Heard, Mrs. Charles S.
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Helm, MacKinley
 Heller, Myron
 Henderson, Elliott
 Henderson, Ernest
 Hennessey, Thomas M.
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Herbert, John Ruggles
 Hersee, David Evans

Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hickey, Albert E.
 Hight, Henry Wadsworth
 Hildreth, Mrs. Henry W.
 Hill, Harold M.
 Hirschbaum, August Spencer
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hoar, Samuel
 Hole, Miss Myra Cadwalder
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Holmes, Stacy
 Holt, Gustavus Benjamin
 Hornblower, Miss Martha
 Horblit, Mark Michael
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Henry S.
 Howie, David Heath
 Howlett, Duncan
 Hunt, George Lester
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hynes, John Bernard

Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Ives, Frederick Manley

Jacobs, Mrs. Denholm M.
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Johnson, Jerome Allen
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Jones, Wilburt David
 Jouett, Mark Robert
 Joy, Miss Alice
 Joyce, Thomas Macken

Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Kehoe, Christopher M.
 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald
 Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 Kidder, Mrs. Madeleine Appleton
 Kimball, Fred Nelson
 Kimball, Paul J.
 Klein, Howard

* Deceased

Kneeland, Herbert A.
 Knight, Richard Custer
 Krock, Nathan R.
 Kurth, William Julius
 Kyle, George Alexander

Ladd, Samuel Appleton, Jr.
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lamont, Benjamin Chase
 *Lang, Mrs. Ethel Ranney
 Langley, Wayne Leland
 Lee, Joseph
 Lenahan, Miss Margaret Fidelis
 Linton, Miss Mary Josephine
 Lipson, Max
 Little, Leon M.
 Livermore, Miss Katharine
 Locke, Mrs. Cecilia Frances
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Loew, Elias M.
 Logan, Mrs. Cecilia Frances
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lufkin, Eben B.
 Luquer, Lea Shippen
 Lutz, Miss Margaret Mathilde
 Lyons, Miss Agnes Claire
 Lyons, Joseph Norman
 Lytton, Mrs. George

Macdonald, Miss Lillian Victoria
 MacDonald, Norman
 MacDonald, Robert E.
 Macdonald, Mrs. William J.
 MacIntire, Mrs. Alan M.
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Magoun, William Norris
 Mahady, Francis Littlefield
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Marks, Isidore
 Marlatt, Earl Bowman
 Marr, Llewellyn Augustus
 Marshall, Mrs. Gordon P.
 Martin, Horace Johnson

Mason, Pliny P.
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 Mather, Mrs. Eugene Holmes
 Mather, Philip Richard
 Maylor, Samuel
 Maylor, Mrs. Samuel
 Maynard, Karl
 McClellan, Albert Edward
 McCoy, George Welsford
 McDonough, William H.
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McFarland, Ross Armstrong
 McIntyre, Allyn Brewster
 McKay, Alexander Donald
 McNair, Malcolm Perrine
 McSkimmon, William Bingham
 Meagher, Frederick Anthony
 Merriam, John M.
 Metcalf, Keyes DeWitt
 Meyer, Henry Hixon
 Miller, Mrs. Valerie Veasey
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mixter, George
 Momsen, Willard L.
 Montgomery, Robert Humphrey
 Moore, Henry Coleman, Jr.
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Charles Robert
 Morrison, Alva
 Morrison, Miss C. Jane
 Morrison, James Alan
 Morrison, Ralph Edwin
 Morse, Benjamin E.
 Morse, Mrs. Cabot J.
 Morse, Carleton Doty
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Motley, Thomas
 Mulhern, John Francis
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Munson, Donald Leavenworth
 Murray, William J.
 Musgrave, William Greene
 Myerson, Mrs. Abraham

Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Nash, Herbert, Jr.
 Neill, Arthur William
 Nichols, Philip
 Nickerson, Ernest Carleton
 Nolan, Francis Aloysius
 Nolan, Leo J.
 Noonan, Walter James
 Northrop, Richard Davis
 Nutter, Charles Read

 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Daniel Theodore
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Malley, Charles J.
 Otis, William F.

 Paddock, William Waterman
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, Stephen
 Paramino, John F.
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Patterson, Edgar Hall
 Payson, Gilbert Russell
 Perkins, Elliott
 Perri, Dominie John
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Phillips, Chester Herbert
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pillsbury, Mrs. Benjamin O.
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Pitcher, Robert B.
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Pope, Arthur K.
 Porter, Andrew J.
 Porter, Henry Young
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks
 Potter, William Sutton
 Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer, Jr.
 Prim, Miss Mary Elizabeth
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Lewis Issac
 Prouty, Robert Morton

Purdy, C. Phillips
 Purdy, Mrs. C. Phillips
 Purington, Frank Howard

Ray, William F.
 Redstone, Edward Harry
 Reed, Charles Albert
 Reed, William Amber
 Rehm, Theo. A.
 Reingold, Harold I.
 Revere, Edward H. R.
 Revere, Paul
 Reynolds, Edward
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Frank Lincoln
 Richardson, Mrs. Muriel Lowe
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Walter Joseph, Jr.
 Robbins, Robert Morrill
 Robinson, Albert Lincoln
 Robinson, Miss Alice Leavitt
 Rockman, Bennett
 Rockwood, Albert Wright
 Rogers, Alfred
 Rogers, Carl Wilkins
 Ross, Thorvald Saligath
 Rudd, H. W. Dwight
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.

Sachs, Mrs. Benjamin
 Sachs, Paul Joseph
 Saltonstall, Nathaniel
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Frank
 Scharnberg, Oliver H.
 Schenck, John W.
 Sears, Philip Sheldon
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Seccomb, Mrs. Eben D.
 Seiler, Andrew Sabastian
 Shaw, Oscar M.
 Sheehan, John J.
 Shepley, Henry Richardson

Shields, Leighton
 Shoemaker, Amzi Bedell
 Shulman, Charles
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Smith, Anna Reed
 Smith, Charles E.
 Smith Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, William B.
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Snow, Henry Curtis
 Solomon, Arthur Kaskel
 Somes, Dana
 Sonderegger, Richard Paul
 Spang, Joseph Peter, Jr.
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stanbro, Donald Bertrand
 Stanley, Gordon S.
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stearns, Philip Morris
 Stein, Herbert L.
 Stephenson, Wm. R. C.
 Stern, Gardner Henry
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Edward Joseph
 Stinson, James E.
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stone, Arthur Parker
 Stoneman, Vernon Cecil
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Story, Charles Moorfield
 Sullivan, Arthur Campbell
 Suter, Philip Hales
 Sweetland, Ralph
 Swensen, Carl John
 Swift, Elijah Kent
 Swimm, H. LeRoy
 Symons, Thomas Ward

 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Tebbetts, Walter
 Tefft, Richard Carlisle

Temple, Samuel
 Thomas, John Dana
 Thomas, William Besserer
 Thompson, Mrs. Elsie
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Thorogood, Brackett Kirkwood
 Tobey, Walter P.
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.
 Turner, Frederic Alonzo
 Tuttle, Miss Clara Mildred
 Twigg, George, Jr.

Uhl, Austin O'Grady

Vance, Henry Thomas
 Volpe, Frank G.

Wait, Richard
 Wald, Harold
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Wales, Thomas Crane
 Walsh, Francis Xanice
 Ward, Dana Fisher
 Wardner, G. Philip
 Ware, Henry
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Watkins, Charles Hadley
 Watson, John Francis
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf

Wheatland, Stephen
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Goddard May
 White, Llewellyn P.
 White, Miss Priscilla
 Whitehill, Walter M.
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whitney, George K.
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Whittemore, Laurence F.
 Wilde, Mrs. Waldo M.
 Wilder, Edwin Milton
 Willard, Miss Dorothy G.
 Willet, Harold P.
 Williams, Harold P.
 Williams, Miss Helen Rachael
 Williams, Samuel
 Willis, Frederick Bancroft
 Williston, Samuel
 Wilson, Harold George
 Wing, Chester
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Wood, Herbert A.
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Wright, Mrs. Edward
 Wyman, Donald
 Wyner, Francis S.

Yorke, Dane

Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Thomas R.
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1949

Life Members

Theodore Parker Adams, Feb. 19	Lucy Lowell, — —
Paul V. Bacon, Nov. 9	Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, 2nd, — —
Waldron P. Belknap, Jr., Dec. 14	Lewis Parkhurst, Mar. 26
Everett D. Chadwick, Feb. 21	Miss Grace Remick, — —
Herbert T. Davis, Apr. 15	John C. Rice, Jan. 27
William J. Dooley, June 21	Jesse G. Swift, Nov. 26
William S. Eaton, Mar. 14	Benjamin H. Ticknor, May 27
Miss Sarah L. Guild, Apr. 3	Frederic A. Washburn, Aug. 20
Charles W. Henderson, Jr., July 10	Frank S. Waterman, Jan. 25
Clement S. Houghton, Aug. 21	Franklin R. Webber, Jan. 10
Dow B. Hicks, Jan. 2	Herbert T. West, Sept. 9
Thomas Jackson, Aug. 24	Winthrop Wetherbee, July 7
Russell H. Leonard, Nov. 5	Miss Elizabeth B. Wheelright, Oct. 7
H. Frederick Lesh, July 5	Charles W. Whittier, Apr. 12
Harry V. Long, Feb. 10	Herbert G. Woolworth, Aug. 11

Annual Members

Robert D. Brewer, Jan. 9	Mrs. Lilian M. Howes, Nov. 24
Allston Burr, Jan. 16	Mrs. Edward Lanning, Mar. 25
William Brooks Cabot, Jan. 31	Mrs. Ethel R. Lang, Dec. 30
Mrs. Adams Davenport Claflin, July 4	Gordon B. March, Jan. 13
Frank Stillman Davis, May 18	Arthur W. Moors, Jan. 8
Malcolm Donald, Sept. 9	Franklin S. Newell, Mar. 3
Miss Laura Furness, Aug. 14	James B. Noyes, Apr. 30
John E. Hannigan, Feb. 26	Mrs. Duncan M. Pridie, Aug. 17
John Heard, Apr. 27	Mrs. Caroline S. B. Seamans, Mar. 1
Mrs. Edward Hobart, Nov. 24	Albert T. Sisson, Oct. 29
	Lester Watson, Mar. 6

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Be it known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON AND
THE PRESEVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES

BY-LAWS

I

OBJECTS

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II

MEMBERS

The members of The Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall be elected to membership. Election shall be made by ballot by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

III

HONORARY MEMBERS

Honorary Members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the fifteenth day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment, for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V

CERTIFICATES

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued, on application, to all persons who become life members of the Society.

VI

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

Any business which has not been acted on by the Directors shall be referred to them without debate, at the request of any member present.

VII

OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII

VACANCIES

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors, at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Directors, and shall perform the duties delegated to him by the by-laws and such other duties as may be delegated to him by the Society or the Directors.

In the absence, or inability to act, of the President, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-President, and the Vice-President shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by the Society or the Directors.

XI

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society, and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Directors shall deem advisable for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The Directors shall have general charge, management, and control of the

property of the Society and the conduct of its affairs; shall provide a common seal; fix all salaries and authorize all expenditures of money; elect members; act upon forfeitures of membership and resignations from the Society; and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

They shall have power to accept or reject gifts and loans and to dispose of articles in the collections of the Society by gift, sale, loan or exchange.

They shall have power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall cause the books and accounts of the Treasurer and the securities of the Society to be audited each year by a certified public accountant.

They may, from time to time, appoint such subcommittees as they deem expedient, and define their powers.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

XIV

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held monthly, previous to the regular meetings of the Society.

Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and four members shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The President, immediately after his election in each year, shall appoint a Finance Committee of at least three Directors, which shall have charge of the investment and reinvestment of the funds of the Society subject to the control and approval of the Board of Directors, and shall report thereon to the Board.

The members of the committee shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. The President may be a member, and he shall designate the chairman and shall fill any vacancy in the committee for the remainder of the term.

XVI

STANDING COMMITTEES

The President, immediately after his election in each year, shall appoint, and designate the chairmen of, the following Standing Committees, of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member *ex officio* and act as Secretary of the committee.

Committee on the Rooms

A committee of seven or more members, to be called the Committee on

the Rooms, of which the President of the Society shall be a member *ex officio*, who shall have charge of all the rooms, the use thereof, the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's Collections.

Committee on Papers

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of Papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of the Library, including the selection, exchange, acceptance or rejection, of all books, pamphlets and manuscripts for the library.

Committee on Publications

A committee of four or more members, to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the Publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors to whom they shall report. They shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. Vacancies in any of these committees shall be filled by the President for the remainder of the term.

XVII

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

Amendments to the By-Laws may be made at any annual meeting by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

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